



HISTORY AND
ART SOUVENIR

Dubois County

INDIANA

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HISTORY

AND

ART SOUVENIR

OF

DUBOIS COUNTY.

BY

GEORGE R. WILSON.

ILLUSTRATED.

1896.

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*TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS
IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF DUBOIS COUNTY
THIS BOOK
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY
THE AUTHOR.*

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INTRODUCTORY.



OF the issuing of educational devices there will be no end, hence none need wonder at this. The writer has long noticed that the children of Dubois County lack a knowledge of its history. It is to supply this knowledge, in a measure at least, that this monograph has its origin.

There is no lack of material at hand for such work. The labor has not been in getting material, but in discriminating, in taking only the most important, and in putting it in such form most likely to make it readable, or useful for reference. Space prevented even a mention of many things that a larger work could take up and use to advantage. The book has been compiled, so to speak, with the rubber end of a pencil and a kodak.

The fact that we have examined many authorities, private and public records and documents at Jasper, Indianapolis and Washington; consulted many old citizens, and been upon every section of land in Dubois County, gives the little history at least a chance of being somewhat accurate.

“That which strikes the eye lives long upon the mind;
The faithful sight engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.”

Taking this as a guide, the little book is fully illustrated.

By far the most interesting part of this monograph is the pictures. Some of them appear through the kindness of friends of the parties or institutions represented. They represent the enterprise and liberality of our citizens.

If we succeed in getting a few children to know more of their county, to think more of her institutions, to better respect the old citizens, and to help advance Dubois county along the road to continued usefulness and prosperity, we shall feel amply repaid for our labor.

GEO. R. WILSON.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
JASPER, IND., NOV. 2, 1896.

HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Dubois County as known in 1896, and as it has been for half a century, is bounded on the north by Daviess and Martin Counties; on the east by Orange, Crawford and Perry Counties; on the south by Perry, Spencer and Warrick Counties, and on the west by Warrick and Pike Counties. At its greatest length it is twenty-two miles, and at its greatest width it is twenty-one miles. Its greatest length is north and south. The center of the county is about two miles southeast of Jasper, its county seat.

When Indiana became a territory, [1805] what is now known as Dubois County, was part of Knox County. About eight years later Gibson County was organized and it embraced a part of what is now Dubois. In 1816, this territory became a part of Pike County, and was so known when Indiana became a state, that is, on Dec. 11, 1816. On December 20, 1817, an act was approved creating Dubois County, not just as we know its present size and shape, but as an individual county. That act was passed at Corydon, then the capital of Indiana.

Gen. W. Johnson, of Knox County; Thomas Polke, of Perry County; Thomas Montgomery, of Gibson County; Richard Palmer, of Daviess County, and Ephraim Jordon, of Knox County, were appointed commissioners to select a site for a county seat. They selected the place where Portersville now stands. The same act that empowered these men to select a place for the county seat, stated that ten per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of the lots should be reserved for the use of a county library in Dubois county. This would seem to indicate that Dubois County and education were twin sisters. The commissioners mentioned above, selected Portersville, on Monday, February 9, 1818.

Dubois County takes its name from Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman, of Vincennes, Indiana. He was a soldier under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was in the fight at Tippecanoe. Harrison also employed him as a messenger to various Indian tribes.

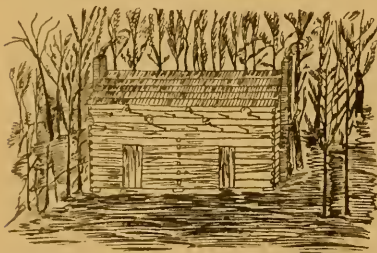
It is generally believed that Dubois County was settled in 1801, along a route that passed through the county, leading from Vincennes to Jeffersonville. This route is also known as the "mud hole trace," and passed south of Portersville and nearly parallel with the base-line. It passed near the Ludlow school-house in Harbison township, and south of Crystal in Columbia township. Near Crystal, not many years ago, part of the old logs cut by General Harrison's men and used in making the road passable, were dug out of the ground so that it might be cultivated. The route passed near the Union Valley school-house in Columbia township, and up Cane Creek into Orange County. Along this route, or road, brave pioneers traveled in going between Vincennes and the falls of the Ohio River. General Harrison's forces camped two days at the Milburn Spring; near the Union Valley school-house. He also camped at Fort McDonald. General Harrison's men took

the liberty to change the route in some places, and as a result, it is sometimes called the "Governor's Trace," for he was a governor, and afterwards a president, as well as a general.



LIEUT. HIRAM McDONALD, Co. D. 24th Ind. Vol., son of Allen McDonald, and grandson of the pioneer, William McDonald. Born December 13, 1837. Enlisted in 1861, and served in the Civil War until December 10, 1865. Was also Orderly-Sergeant of Co. H, 24th Indiana Volunteers.

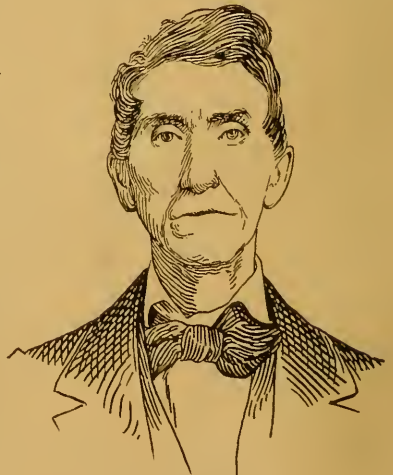
to the Indians, who were troublesome, my grandfather took my grandmother back to the Ohio Falls during the same year, and then returned. He and his sons Alexander and David looked after the six acres before mentioned. My grandfather walked around the land keeping guard with his long rifle while Uncle Alex and Uncle David cleared, and burned logs, and planted corn. They again returned to the Ohio Falls, and the families of James Tolly, and a man named Churchill came back with them. It was then that the building of Fort McDonald began. The old fort was forty feet long, eighteen feet wide, and two stories high. It had a stick chimney at each end, two doors, but no windows, only one peep hole about one foot square. The fort faced the



FORT McDONALD.

We are indebted to Lieut. Hiram McDonald, for the following account of the first settlement in Dubois County:

"My father, Allen McDonald, was the first white man born in Dubois County, having been born about ten rods east of Sherritt's graveyard, on Sunday, January 15, 1809. He was a son of William McDonald, who came to Dubois County in 1801, and cleared six acres, immediately south of the above graveyard. Father died October 1, 1880. My grandfather, William McDonald, was born in Scotland, October 10, 1775, and came to Pennsylvania when but three years of age. His wife, Jane B., was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 31, 1775. She also came to Pennsylvania when she was three years of age. These two people came to Dubois County in 1801, but owing



ALLEN McDONALD.

east and stood on

the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, town one, north, range five west, near the section line, and about one hundred and twenty rods north of the base line. I knew the fort well when I was a boy, and often slept in it. The lower story was divided into two rooms for the families of the early settlers. The second story was in one room. From its walls were port holes two inches wide and four inches

high. Through these my grandfather and his companions would shoot with their long flint-lock rifles, and thus keep the Indians away.

"My grandfather had first settled at what is now the Sherritt graveyard and there built the first cabin in Dubois County. In it my father was born, and he now lies buried but a few rods away from its former location.

"This cabin was about one half of a mile south of Fort McDonald. This settlement was the only one between Vincennes and Paoli. Pioneers came in groups of five or six, as a protection against an Indian attack. They remained over night and then proceeded to Vincennes or Paoli, which they forced themselves to reach in one day. There was a small "horse-mill" at Vincennes, and there they went for meal; on sleds in winter; on horse-back in summer.

"The first white person to be buried in Dubois County was a sister of William McDonald, my grandfather. She was put to rest in what is now Sherritt's graveyard—and made its first grave.

"One night the Indians came to my grandfather's cabin and stole his four horses. They were followed to "Rock House Shoals," (Buck Shoals) and there all tracks of Indians and horses were lost.

"Toussaint Dubois entered the land upon which my grandfather first settled. My father was once offered the 320 acres for a small bay mare that he afterwards sold for \$45. Now each acre is worth more. Six months after Dubois entered the land my grandfather first settled on, James Tolly entered, for my grandfather, the 160 acres upon which Fort McDonald stood.

"Church services and schools were held in Fort McDonald, and in this respect, like in many others, this old fort stands first in the history of Dubois County.

"William McDonald died July 19, 1818, and his wife, Jane B., in 1834. Both are buried in the Sherritt Graveyard."

Some descendants of William McDonald live in this county. Here is his progeny: His children were David B., Alexander, James F., Mary F., Joanna H., Napoleon B., John, Allen, William and Maria, [10]. Alexander McDonald's children were William A., Mary, Marie, Esther and Jane, [5]. Jane McDonald, in 1841, became the wife of Mr. Jesse Traylor. She died in 1861. Her children are Senator Wm. A. Traylor, Ex-Sheriff Albert H. Traylor, Joel, Lockhart, Perry G., Louis, Ellis, Edward S. and Basil, [9].

William McDonald's daughter, Joanna H., became the wife of Col. B. B. Edmonston. Allen McDonald, the first white person born in Dubois County, is the father of Hiram (the narrator), Louis A., Mary A., Sarah, Leander, Alexander, Frances, Fletcher, Eva, and Oscar,—and so the descendants run out into many families."



Mrs. Col. B. B. EDMONSTON, born January 27, 1802, in Fayette County, Kentucky, died at Jasper, Indiana, October 5, 1876. A daughter of the pioneer, William McDonald. Brought to Dubois County in 1803, and was for sometime the first and only little white girl in Dubois County. Her maiden name was Miss Joanna H. McDonald.

Here at the Sherritt Graveyard is a place where those who love to dwell upon the past history of Dubois County can find food for thought. If you are like Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," you can brush away the moss from the "French Lick" headstones, and read beneath, "Born, 1765," "Born, 1776;" "Died, 1815," "Died, 1825," and any number of similar dates, while beneath your feet lie the remains of many hardy pioneers whose graves are unnumbered and unmarked, save by the ivy that the blasts of nearly a hundred winters have not eliminated. The dignity and eloquence of the names on the "mossy marbles" justify the pride of the living who loyally trace the most valued influences of their lives to the time when they knew and loved those now beneath the sod.

Here lie in peaceful slumber the early McDonalds, Niblack, Sherritts, Haddocks, Kelsoes, Traylor, McCrilluses, Tollys, Churchills, Cavenders, Harbisons, Flints, Butlers, Bixlers, Breidenbaughs--soldiers, judges, surveyors, pioneers, commissioners--and a long line of others whose names have been obliterated from the headstones by the cruel hand of time.



SHERRITT GRAVEYARD.

Touching the enclosure on the south side is the first field cleared from the primeval forest; touching the same enclosure on the west was built the first rude cabin of the McDonalds, while

on the east stood their first double log-cabin, and in it was born little Allen McDonald, the first white native of the soil that now constitutes Dubois County.

A few rods north of the graveyard runs the base line, at about $38^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and in its "due westerly course" through Illinois to the city of St. Louis, while almost in sight is the location of old Fort McDonald, the protector of civilizing influence in Dubois County, and the camp of Gen. William Henry Harrison. It stood about $9^{\circ} 58'$ west of the city of Washington.

Let those who now own fine farms and homes in Dubois County pause here for a moment, and pay their respects to the bodies now crumbling in death, who, when in life directed the axe that cleared the forest and held the rifle that stayed the Indian, or felled the bear and panther.

Their labors and their efforts to advance civilization on the frontier in their days deserve a fitting memorial in the shape of a large substantial rustic monument of native stone. Who will erect it?

CHAPTER II.

ODDS AND ENDS OF EARLY DAYS.

The early settlers in Dubois County had many trials and hardships. The McDonalds had settled on the south bank of Mud Hole Creek about two hundred yards south of where the base line was laid out two years later.

The site is on a beautiful knoll that commands the little creek, which is well supplied with springs and has never been known to "go dry." McDonald was a ranger, guide and fearless hunter. A short time after he settled in Dubois County, the Indians called on him, and insisted that the pale face should be initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the original Redmen. He consented, whereupon one of the braves killed a hawk; its head was cut off, and impaled on a tall pole, when all proceeded to the banks of Mud Hole Creek. Pale Face McDonald was given the pole and required to hold the hawk's head above his own, while the Indians joined hands and danced about him in all their gruesome style. He thus became the first adopted Red Man in Dubois County, and lived to tell the tale to his future neighbors.

The McDonald fort was the half-way place between the country in and about Paoli and Vincennes. Early settlers in Orange and Washington Counties had to go to Vincennes to enter their lands. Fort McDonald was the stopping place in going and coming, and thus became of some importance. A gunsmith finally came along and was induced to remain and repair the guns of settlers, explorers, and sometimes of the Indians. Some few Indians had guns, others used the bow and arrows. Many of them were excellent shots. Some could hit a "bit" with an arrow at a distance of fifty feet.

A "bit" in those days was one-half of a silver coin that in its original state was worth twenty-five cents. Change was scarce, and silver was cut into halves and quarters and passed as money. As late as the fall of 1896, the half of a silver half dollar was found near this old settlement. Some years ago a Spanish coin bearing date 1717, was found where McDonald had built his residence.

It was a very common occurrence to see a son of the early settler walking by the side of his father carrying his long trusty flint-lock rifle, while the father held the plow. Sometimes a daughter carried the gun.

The graves of many of the early settlers of Dubois County have been lost. Many were buried on a knoll near some corner of their land and thus their exact resting places cannot be found. There are more than two hundred of such burial plots in Dubois County.

After the Indians had left Dubois County as a tribe, a few returned on a hunting trip. Of these few one was killed near the Sherritt graveyard where they had built a wigwam of the bark of a poplar tree. He was killed by a white man, and is said to have been the last one killed in this county. The killing took place on the land that Toussaint Dubois bought from the United States in 1807. Dubois entered 320 acres. It is well watered. Mill Creek and Mud Hole Creek flow through it, and on the north side about fifty feet south of the base line, and about the same distance from Mill Creek is "Toussaint Dubois Spring." This spring is one of the very best in the entire county. It flows a strong stream, and its waters are excellent. An analysis of its waters shows its ingredients to be (according to State Chemist John



TOUSSAINT DUBOIS SPRING, on the farm of Mr. Fritz Mann, in Boone township.

Hurty) as follows: Thirty-two grains of chalk, and the slightest trace of iron in one gallon. It is said there is no purer water in the state of Indiana.

This man Dubois entered land in various parts of Southern Indiana, and after his death much of it, including his possessions in Dubois County, was sold for taxes. His daughter Susan, married a Mr. Jones, and he permitted the land to sell for taxes.

Col. Simon Morgan was the first clerk and recorder in Dubois County. He served in this double capacity for twenty-three years, from the establishment of the county seat at Portersville, until his death, in 1841.

Miner Simon Morgan.
Clerk of the Dubois
County Court at
Jasper this 26th
day of Nov 1831
Simon Morgan Clk

His remains lie buried about a mile south of Haysville in the Reed Graveyard near the Jasper and Haysville road.

In the center of the court house at Portersville a small space was railed off, and within the rails sat Judge Goodlet and Clerk Morgan, in all their original dignity, while court was in session. After court adjourned dignity was laid aside and each was himself again.

The above is an exact representation of the penmanship of Col. Simon Morgan, the first clerk and recorder of Dubois County. Colonel Morgan, was born in Virginia, February 3, 1793, and came to Dubois County in 1816. He died at Jasper, in January, 1841. He was elected clerk and recorder when Dubois County was organized, 1818, and served as such until his death. The above shows his penmanship, as executed with a goose-quill pen in 1831.

Many of the early settlers came from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas. They brought with them cotton, and raised

this product on the land about Portersville. A cotton gin was in operation at Portersville. The lassies learned to spin and weave, and presented a neat and clean appearance in their homemade cotton gowns. One native, Elijah Lemmon, lost an arm at the cotton gin at Portersville. Later, sheep were brought and wool soon took the place of cotton, and cotton fell back to its natural soil, the red hills of Southern Tennessee.

The Indians that lingered in the county during its early settlement were fond of milk, and would frequently carry a ham of a deer or a bear to the cabin of a white man and deliver it to the Pale Face. Then by grunts and signs they would indicate that they wanted milk in return. They drank all they could, then filled their Indian jugs, or pouches made of coon skins to take with them. They never left any milk. Often they would give many times its worth in wild meat.

Deer was the most numerous of the wild animals. Thousands roamed through the woods in Dubois County. A pair of venison hams sold for about twenty cents. The hides were also an article of trade worth from six to twelve cents. The deer hams were shipped south on flat boats with pork, corn, beans, etc. In this way the settlers bought their powder, flint and lead, and such groceries and medicines as they needed.

To-day if an enemy's ship should fire a cannon ball into the city of Boston or San Francisco, in an hour every town in Dubois County could know it, and its citizens would begin to talk of defensive measures. Fifty years ago it took six or seven weeks before it was known that Polk was elected president. The race between Clay and Polk for president was an exciting one, yet news in Southern Indiana traveled slowly, and the result was not known for weeks.

In 1835, people in Dubois County were very sociable. The clothes they wore made no false distinctions as now-a-days. At that time the wearing apparel of the entire people, men, women and children was manufactured at home. The loom—the big and little wheels and reel—was indispensable, and found in every house. The women did the weaving. They made jeans, blue and butternut flannels; linseys, both plain and striped, flax and tow linen. Dresses were made of linsey. They frequently had turkey red stripes—the brighter, the prouder the girl was that wore it.

In 1840, the way of traveling was on horse-back. Everybody rode well. Ladies were excellent riders and seemed at home on the horse. Races were frequent along the level roads of Boone township. Old people tell us that frequently at a marriage there was a custom of "riding for the bottle." The wedding party would start at the groom's home, while the bottle was buried at some place near the bride's home, well known to all the party. The race was a helter-skelter-ride across the country for the bottle. The lady who won, was entitled to select her partners for the dances at the wedding. There were also many other plans of testing the speed of the horse and the skill of his rider.

The first court held in Dubois County was held at the house of William McDonald, in August, 1818. Jonathan Doty was presiding judge, Arthur Harbison was associate judge, Adam Hope was sheriff, and Col. Simon Morgan was clerk. From McDonald's house court adjourned to meet at Portersville. This village had but one hotel, then called a tavern. The judges and lawyers took possession of the tavern, while witnesses and jurors had to go elsewhere. Accommodations were not to be had; so when men were summoned as jurors they knew that they were to go prepared. It was before the days of matches, so they took with them steel, flint, punk; powder, balls, gun, salt, bread, dog, horse, and blanket. The blanket frequently consisted of a bear's hide, such as are now called robes.

The jurors spent the night at "Jury Spring," about one-fourth mile south of Portersville, with no shelter save their bear robes and the blue canopy of heaven. They told jokes and played games until sleep overcame them. Early in the morning they were out for wild game which was plentiful and furnished good meat. When court opened they were ready to serve as jurors and decide the "weighty case according to law and evidence."

A few of the very first settlers in Dubois County brought slaves with them, but soon let them serve as free men. The idea of slavery was repulsive to frontiersmen. Now there are not fifty colored people in Dubois County. There was at one time a settlement of Negroes, and a colored school on the line dividing Cass and Ferdinand townships. Now, many of the colored people lie buried in their little cemetery on a high hill about half way between Ferdinand and Huntingburg.



FROG ISLAND ON PATOKA RIVER, one mile northeast of Jasper. College boys enjoying a holiday.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY LAND TITLES AND SETTLERS.

Some confusion appears to exist in the minds of land owners as to the source of title to lands within Dubois County. At one time this was a part of Canada. England however, claimed this part of North America by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and her subsequent successes. A charter was granted to Virginia which included lands in Indiana. Virginia gave her rights to the United States, March 1, 1784. When the Indians' title was obtained, the land was surveyed, and sold to settlers, or donated to parties or corporations that eventually sold to settlers.

The Indians' title to the lands was obtained by a treaty with them, held at Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, except for a small part lying southwest of Holland, which was obtained by the treaty at Vincennes, August 18th and 27th, 1804.

The surveys in Dubois County, after the base line was surveyed, began as follows: Range 3, west, September 10, 1804, by Levi Barber. (This is all the land in Columbia, Hall and Jefferson townships); range 4, west, September, 1804, by Nahum Bewl; range 5, west, October 17, 1804, by David Landford; range 6, west, October 24, 1804, by Stubbs and Fowler, and south of the Fort Wayne treaty line by A. Stone, August 29, 1805.

The Indians that lived in Dubois County are said to have belonged to the Painkeshaw Tribe of the Great Miami Confederacy of Indians. Many scattered members of the tribe remained in the county until long after the white people had made their homes here. About all that remains of them now are their crumbling bones in the various Indian graveyards on the brows of many of our hills.

For various purposes the United States ceded large tracts of land in the state of Indiana to the state of Indiana, and it in turn to different parties. Among the lands granted was a part of Dubois County. The great Wabash and Erie Canal, leading from Lake Erie to Evansville, Indiana, was under construction in 1840. It passed near Petersburg, Indiana, and approached Evansville, along what is now the Evansville and Jasper branch of the L., E. & St. L. Railroad. 106,675½ acres of land in Dubois County were given to this canal company to help it in the construction of the canal, while other parts of the land were donated to the state seminary, state university and common schools. Many parts of the county were low, and such land was called "swamp land."

In these swamp lands the state of Indiana had large ditches dug, drained off the water, and then sold the land. Dr. E. Stephenson, of Jasper, was swamp land commissioner, and sold many tracts for the state of Indiana.



ALOIS SPRAUER, Artist, Jasper, Ind., who made the photographs from which the larger per cent of the engravings in this book were made.

Some of these ditches may be seen to-day, for example, the one just west of Ireland, the one just west of the Mahin school house in Madison township, part of Birch Creek in Boone township, one at the corner of Boone, Madison and Bainbridge townships, one draining part of Jasper, one draining Buffalo Pond, one mile north of Jasper, one near the corner of Harbison, Bainbridge and Marion townships, and many others. The land drained by these ditches is now the most fertile and valuable, for farming purposes, in Dubois County.

But we must go back to other lands. For the convenience of settlers, and those desiring to purchase the public lands of the United States in Dubois County, a land office was opened at Vincennes, in 1804; and for awhile at Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, for the canal land. To these land offices pioneers wended their weary way, purchased their homesteads, and in



PROSPERITY ON A BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP FARM.

time obtained their first deeds, called patents, from the United States government, or from the Wabash and Erie Canal. The patents from the government were usually on a yellow parchment, that in substance resembled the head of a drum. They bear the name of the President of the United States, and are rather dignified and ancient looking documents. The patents issued by the Wabash and Erie Canal are more modern looking, and printed on a sky-blue paper. Much of this land was bought for twelve and one-half cents an acre.

The trip to Vincennes to enter land (as purchasing it was called) was often made on foot, the pioneer trusting to his rugged constitution to stand the swimming of the bridgeless streams, and to his very long flint-lock rifle for his venison and bear meat. He ate none but the best of wild meats, such as would be relished by the most fastidious epicure of to-day.

Here was a grand illustration of true manhood. This hardy, honest pioneer left the scenes of civilization, in Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas as "if moved by an over-ruling divinity," and came on to Dubois County guided only by the familiar blaze of the surveyor's axe, until his eye fell on the spot of his choice. Here he built his "block-house," with some stream or spring near by. He got his patent, cleared away the forest about his

cabin, and protected his wife and babies from the wily Indian; from the sulky bear, the enraged wounded deer, the vicious catamount, the ferocious panther, the hungry wolf, the shrill howling coyote, the sharp eyed lynx, the grunting wild boar and many other wild animals.

Or, if he came not of Southern Cavalier parentage, he came from the busy scenes of central Europe, and landed in Dubois County a few years after the pioneer from the states named above. The chances are that he had a strong constitution, a firm determination to remain settled, a pouch filled with gold about his body, a kind heart and a willing hand that knew no fear of work. He bought out the "squatter" or more roaming disposed American and settled down to hard work.

Toussaint Dubois, after whom this county was named, came after the McDonalds, and bought their lands of the government, May 7, 1807. The McDonalds were not the owners in fee simple, but were generally known as rangers. The government deeds to Toussaint Dubois, properly called patents, were written upon the prepared skins of an animal, and call for 160 acres each, being the north half of section 3, township 1, south, range 5, west. It is not known that Toussaint Dubois ever lived on the land. When the McDonalds settled in Dubois County the land had not been surveyed. The base line mentioned above was surveyed in 1804, by Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. On October 17th, of the same year, David Sanford, a government surveyor, sub-divided range 5, west, into sections, thus Toussaint Dubois saw his opportunity of entering the land upon which the McDonalds had settled. The patent was issued after the entry and not until purchase money had been paid. The patents have not been recorded in Dubois County. These were nine inches wide and twelve inches long, and for the benefit of such readers who may never have read one, below is presented a copy of one of the patents issued to Toussaint Dubois, and now in possession of Mr. Fritz Mann, who is the owner of part of the real estate. This is the first patent issued for land in Dubois County:

COPY OF ONE OF THE PATENTS ISSUED TO TOUSSAINT DUBOIS.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

KNOW YE, That Toussaint Dubois, of Vincennes, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office, at Vincennes, whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the North-East quarter of Section number three, of township number one (South of the Basis line) in range number five (West of the second meridian) of the lands directed to be sold at Vincennes by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of Lands of the United States in the Territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, THERE IS GRANTED, by the United States, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, the quarter lot or section of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said quarter lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-third.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

THS. JEFFERSON.

Seal of the
United
States.

As the civil townships of Dubois County are bounded at the present day, the following are the first entries of land in each respective township. That these tracts mentioned below were the first entries in the township in which they lie is not always an indication that there the first settlements were made:

Columbia Township. The first land entered was the south half of the northeast quarter of section 34, township 1 north, range 3 west, 80 acres. Thomas Pinchens entered it on April 30, 1816. This land is in Union Valley, about the "Milburn Spring," and near where General Harrison camped, when on his way to fight the battle of Tippecanoe.

Harbison Township. Samuel McConnell entered the southwest quarter of Section 36, township 1 north, range 5 west, on May 29, 1807. This joins the tract mentioned in the next township. "Taussaint Dubois Springs" are in sight of this land.

Boone Township. The north half of section 3, township 1 south, range 5 west, was entered by Toussaint Dubois, May 7, 1807. This is also the first land entered in the county.

Madison Township. One hundred and sixty acres in the southwest quarter of section 25, township 1 south, range 6 west, was entered by John Walker, June 15, 1814. This is now the "Sweeney Farm," east of Hillsboro Church.

Bainbridge Township. On March 4, 1816, Nelson Harris entered the southwest quarter of section 28, township 1 south, range 5 west. This is now the Fritz Geiger farm, and lies immediately east of Shiloh Cemetery. On this land lie the remains of Sheriff Thomas Woolridge, who was shot and killed on West Sixth street, in the town of Jasper, about 1842.

Marion Township. The southeast quarter of section 11, township 2 south, range 4 west, was the first land entered in this township. The entry was made by John Hall, December 2, 1818. It is now the "Warsing Farm," and lies south of the Fitter Schoolhouse.

Hall Township. On August 1, 1817, Edward Hall entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 2 south, range 3 west. This is now the "Prechtel Farm," about one mile north of Schnellville. This man leaves his name on "Hall's Creek" and Hall township.

Jefferson Township. James Newton, on August 5th, 1834, entered the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1, township 3 south, range 3 west. This land is on Anderson Creek and nearly two miles south of Birdseye.

Jackson Township. In this township the first entry was made by Philip Kimmel. On November 27, 1819, he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 2 south, range 4 west. This is part of the land that lies immediately south of St. Anthony, and north of the railroad.

Patoka Township. The northeast quarter of section 9, township 3 south, range 5 west, comes first. It was entered June 2, 1818, by Eli Thomas. It lies immediately south of Fairmount Cemetery. [On November 17, of the same year William Gibson, of Virginia, entered section 21, township 2 south, range 5 west, and the entire section to this day remains unbroken in his



HON. JOHN L. BRETZ, of Jasper, Indiana. Prosecutor of Eleventh Judicial Circuit, from 1884 to 1890. Congressman of Second Indiana Congressional District from 1891 to 1895.

name. The "Brierfield Bridge," on the Jasper and Huntingburg road is on this Gibson section.]

Cass Township. James Gentry, on April 16, 1818, entered the southwest quarter of section 15, township 3 south, range 5 west. The new Cast-rup School-house No. 4, now stands on the southeast corner of this land.

Ferdinand Township. Abner Hobbs, on August 5, 1834, entered the north half of the south east quarter section 22, township 3 south, range 4 west. This tract lies nearly two miles northeast of Ferdinand. Notice the date when Jefferson township's first entry was made. In this respect the two townships divide honors; both equally last in the entry of land, in Dubois County.

All land in Dubois County has been entered and, no doubt, paid for, but there are one hundred twenty acres of swamp lands, and one hundred nineteen acres of university lands in this county for which patents have never been issued. The owners of the land have neglected to call for the patents.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

The first settlers, after providing for their most urgent wants, built what were called block-houses. These houses were constructed of blocks of wood ten or twelve inches square and of any desirable length; about fifteen or twenty feet. The ends were dove-tailed or double wedged, so that they could not be forced apart. The logs or blocks were placed one above the other as ordinary log houses are constructed, each block wedging down to one beneath it, so that when completed a solid wall of wood ten or twelve inches thick presented itself to the Indians, or enemy. The chimney was built in the center, so that it could not be torn down. Port holes were cut in the logs; that is, small holes, large enough to permit a rifle being put through from the inside, aimed and discharged. These holes spread toward the outside so that a rifle could be raised, lowered or aimed by one within the house without much danger from an enemy outside. In this way the pioneer shot plenty of



The first Court House in Dubois County, at Portersville, 1818, is shown on the left. It has recently been torn down. The Jail stood north of the Court House. It was torn down many years ago.

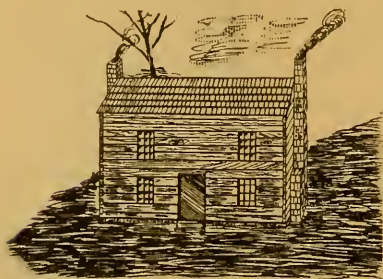
deer, bears, turkeys and other wild game without even going out of his house. The roof was built of logs pinned down with wooden pins, nails being a luxury, too costly for such use. The door usually consisted of two boards, each cut from a log. They were placed on end and securely barred and braced from within. Fort McDonald was similarly constructed, but much larger, for it held several families when the Indians were troublesome. It was considered much as common property by the settlers.

As previously stated William McDonald had built a house near the base line on the banks of Mud Hole Creek, a branch of Mill Creek, or perhaps between these two streams. At this place the commissioners, who were to locate a county seat for Dubois County, met and selected the land upon

which Portersville now stands, perhaps because it is on the banks of White River, streams in those days being valuable as means of transportation. Court was also to be held at the McDonald house until the first court house could be erected.

Part of the first court house to-day (1896) remains, and a cut of the same may be seen in this book. At the time it was built, giant trees stood guard as silent sentinels in the surrounding forest, and on the banks of White River. Parties having suits in court would camp under these "monarchs of the forest" until their suits were disposed of. The court house was two stories high: so was the jail. The jail has long since disappeared. It stood north and somewhat between the old court house and clerk's office, which stood east of the court house, and was a one story log structure. The upper story of the jail was used as a "debror's prison," for it was occupied under the old constitution of Indiana, which permitted imprisonment for debt. (Prior to 1853.) The lower story was more secure and used for the incarceration of criminals.

Portersville was laid out by Hosea Smith, a surveyor of Pike County, and the lots in Portersville were offered for sale in July, 1818. However, nearly the entire county of Dubois was south of its county-seat, and when it became somewhat settled, a demand was made for the re-location of a seat of justice. Thus Portersville lost the county seat to Jasper, in 1830. The land on which a small part of Jasper is now situated was donated for a county-seat, in 1830, by Jacob and Benjamin Enlow.



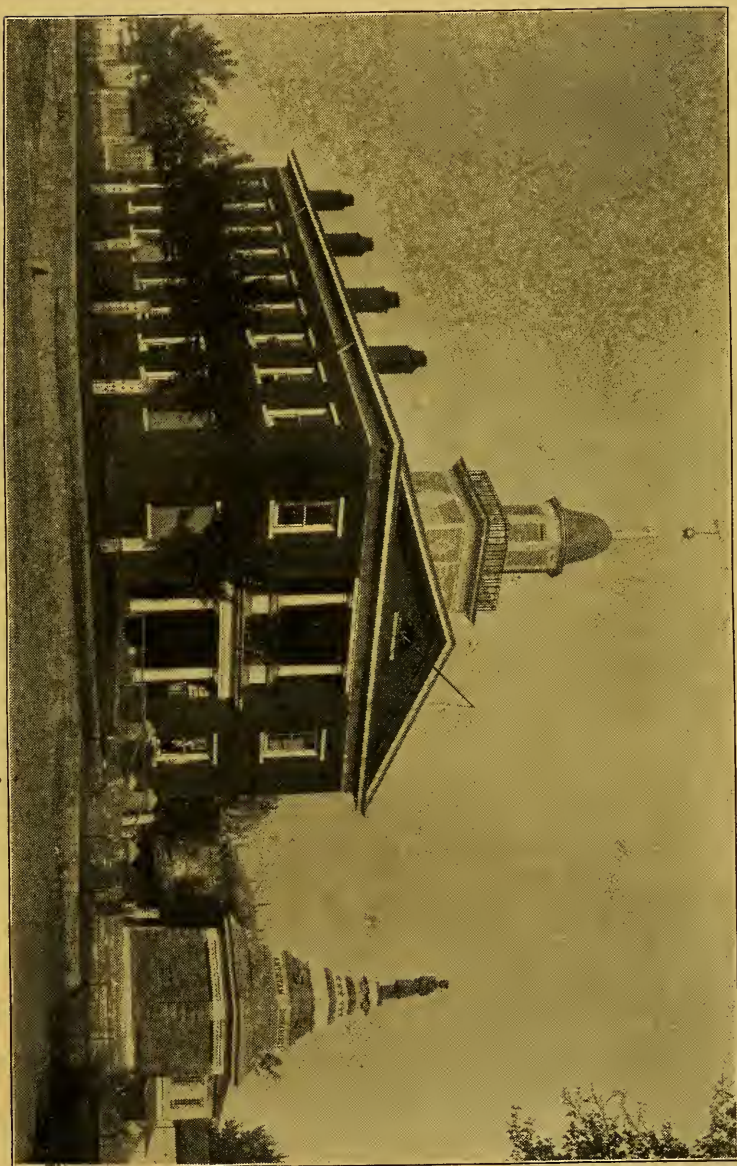
DUBOIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, JASPER, 1831.

When Enlows' donations were made twelve citizens of the neighborhood bound themselves to build a court house and jail at Jasper as good as those at Portersville, free of cost to the county. The buildings were of log, somewhat like those at Portersville. The court house was a two-story-log building. It had a large stone chimney at each end. It

faced the south. The building was used for holding courts and other public meetings, for school purposes, and as the clerk's and the recorder's offices. These were about the only officials that really had any need of an office room. Simon Morgan was the both clerk and recorder, and devoted his spare time, which was about five days out a week, to teaching school in the court house.

This court house, with all of its valuable records, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, August 17, 1839, while Col. Simon Morgan was clerk and recorder. It stood where the present brick structure stands. North of the court house stood an old jail building. It was also constructed of logs, the lower story partly in the ground, with steps on the east side leading up to the second floor. This was torn down before 1848. A few yards northwest of the jail stood a majestic oak, and under its spreading branches, early citizens would congregate during court sessions, and "fist-fights" were common.

After the destruction of the court house 1839, court was held at the residence of James H. Condict, of Jasper, and at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that stood one square east of the public square in Jasper. These buildings served as court rooms for about six years.



COURT HOUSE AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, AT JASPER, 1896.

A new court house was to be built. Finally the east three-fifths of the present one were erected, and received as such in 1847. Rev. Joseph Kunderck, was the contractor. In 1875, the remaining two-fifths were built. The court house cost about \$11,000.00.

In 1849, a brick jail was built just north of the northwest corner of the present court house. It was torn down about 1875, after having been used as an annex to the county auditor's office.

The brick part of the present jail, now used as the sheriff's residence, was



DUBOIS COUNTY JAIL, SHOWING THAT PART ERECTED IN 1893.

built in 1869. The stone part, or jail proper, was built in 1893, the old cell-room having first been torn down.

A poor farm was purchased in 1861. It was near the geographical center of the county. An asylum was erected on the farm, but it was also destroyed by fire on a Sunday afternoon in the fall of 1881.

A new farm was purchased in Madison township, on March 8, 1882.

It is one of the finest in the county and contains 350 acres. The buildings on it are frame. It is to be hoped that more modern buildings will soon be erected. Buildings in keeping with the dignity of the county, and in harmony with the kind feelings Dubois County has for the poor, should displace the present houses.

CHAPTER V.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIONS.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the first to appear upon the frontiers in Dubois County. In 1818, that denomination began holding services in this county. Perhaps the first was at Shiloh Camp Meeting ground, said by some to have been in the Josiah Risley settlement in section 25, southwest of Ireland. At any rate, it was the fore-runner of the present Shiloh in Madison township. This is considered the second church organization of the C. P. denomination in the state of Indiana. One thing is sure, and that is, that the Presbytery for Indiana was organized at Portersville, Tuesday, April 18, 1826, and its fourth meeting was held at Shiloh Church, October 2, 1827.

However, the first preaching in Dubois County was in Fort McDonald, so often mentioned in this little history.

When Jasper became the county-seat a C. P. church was built of logs, later a frame one was built, which was torn down, in 1886, and the timbers became a part of a dwelling house on "Little Round Top" at Jasper.

A class of Methodists was organized at Jasper about 1832.

Methodists and Baptists soon became stronger and now have good buildings in the county.

German Methodist missionaries came to Dubois County in 1843, from Evansville, and began work four miles southwest of Huntingburg. German



SHILOH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Methodism is strong in the southwestern part of Dubois County to-day, and its people constitute part of the best citizens of the county.



HILLSBORO C. P. CHURCH.
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

rooms. It was built before the court house, and by the same man, Rev. Joseph Kundeck, mention of whom is often made in our little book. At Huntingburg Catholic services were first held October 20, 1859; at Ferdinand, April 22, 1840; at Celestine, in 1842; at St. Anthony about 1860; at St. Henry,

"THE DIOCESE OF VINCENNES," a history by Rev. H. Alerding, says that in 1834, only two or three Catholics were found at Jasper. Rev. St. Palais visited the congregation. Services were held on the banks of Patoka River, later on lot No. 118, in the town of Jasper. In 1840 and 1841, the first brick church was built in Jasper. It is now used as a parochial school and for music and lecture



BETHEL M. E. CHURCH, Madison Township.



GERMAN EVANGELICAL SALEMS CHURCH, HUNTINGBURG.

Cost \$25,000. Erected, 1890. A handsome building.

in 1862; at Schnellville, November 10, 1873, and at Ireland, February 15, 1891.

The Reformed Methodist Church was founded at Birdseye. Rev. Peter Newton, of that town was one of its founders and is one of its bishops.

The Lutheran Church has some of the finest buildings in Dubois County. For the number of church buildings in the county, Huntingburg comes first. For large congregations Jasper and Ferdinand lead.

In the early days, 1820, church houses were very few, and services were often held at the residence of some settler. The minister came once in four weeks. He began services at 4 p. m. on Thursday in summer, and at night, during winter. The sermons were noted for being "lengthy and powerful." The entire Bible constituted the text. The male members of the congregation always took their dogs and guns with them. The dogs were stacked, and while the minister preached, the dogs fought, sometimes



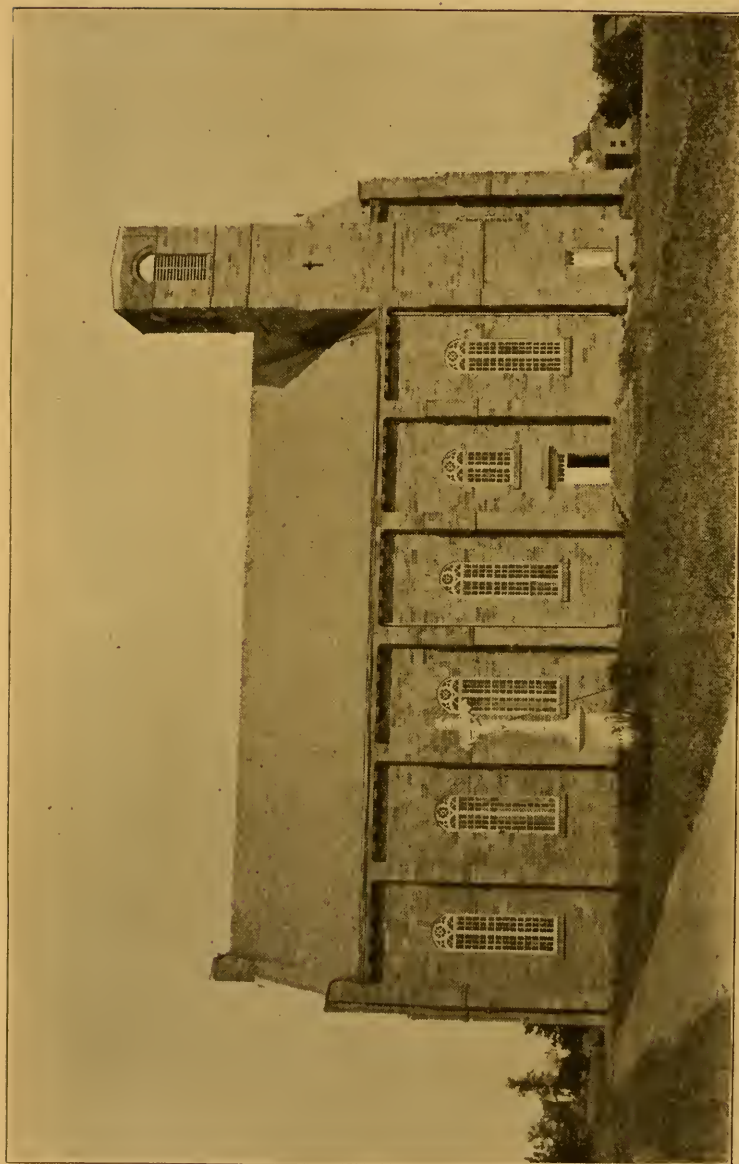
M. E. CHURCH AND HIGH SCHOOL, JASPER.



JASPER PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, LECTURE HALL, AND SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, PAINTING AND FINE ARTS.

Originally, (1840) St. Joseph's Church. Here Jasper College was also founded in 1889. The building leading out to the right is the parsonage of St. Joseph's Church.

indoors; at other times about the grounds surrounding the "meeting house." If the fight became too general, the preacher would stop until the men restored order, and each man returned and held his dog until the close of the sermon. No more of this is seen now.



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, JASPER.

Began in 1868. It is 180 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 67 feet to the eaves. Built of sand stone. Cost over \$100,000. Corner stone laid September 14, 1871. Paid for as built. On the 25th. of March, 1847, eleven families emigrated from the town of Pfaffenweiler, Gross Herzogthum Baden, to the United States, via Rotterdam, Havre to New Orleans). Amongst the families were the Eckerts, Beckes, Kieffers, Schmidts, Erbs, Schindlers, and GEORGE BATMAN, a sculptor. During the first week of the voyage on the Atlantic a most dangerous storm reminded all on board the ship of a near death, rather than reaching the cherished shores of America. In this time of peril, the pious George Batman vowed to erect a cross near the church of that congregation wherein he would make his future home. Arriving at Jasper, Mr. Batman, in union with a Mr. Helm, of Tell City, Indiana, and Mr. Frank Beck, fulfilled his vow. Mr. Joseph Grunelspacher, father of Ex-County Auditor John Grunelspacher, aided these men materially to carry out their design. Up to this day the cross stands south of St. Joseph's Church, and bespeaks the faith of these pioneers of St. Joseph's Congregation.

Dubois County has many fine churches and church properties whose total value is estimated at \$1,000,000. At present there are fifty churches in the county.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

A school-house is a sign of civilization, of advancement and of education. There is no official record in Dubois County of its schools prior to September 12, 1866, except such as appears in the form of reports scattered about the various offices to whose incumbent such reports were made.

The first schools in Dubois County, like in other counties of the state, were of the subscription kind. The school houses were of the same style as



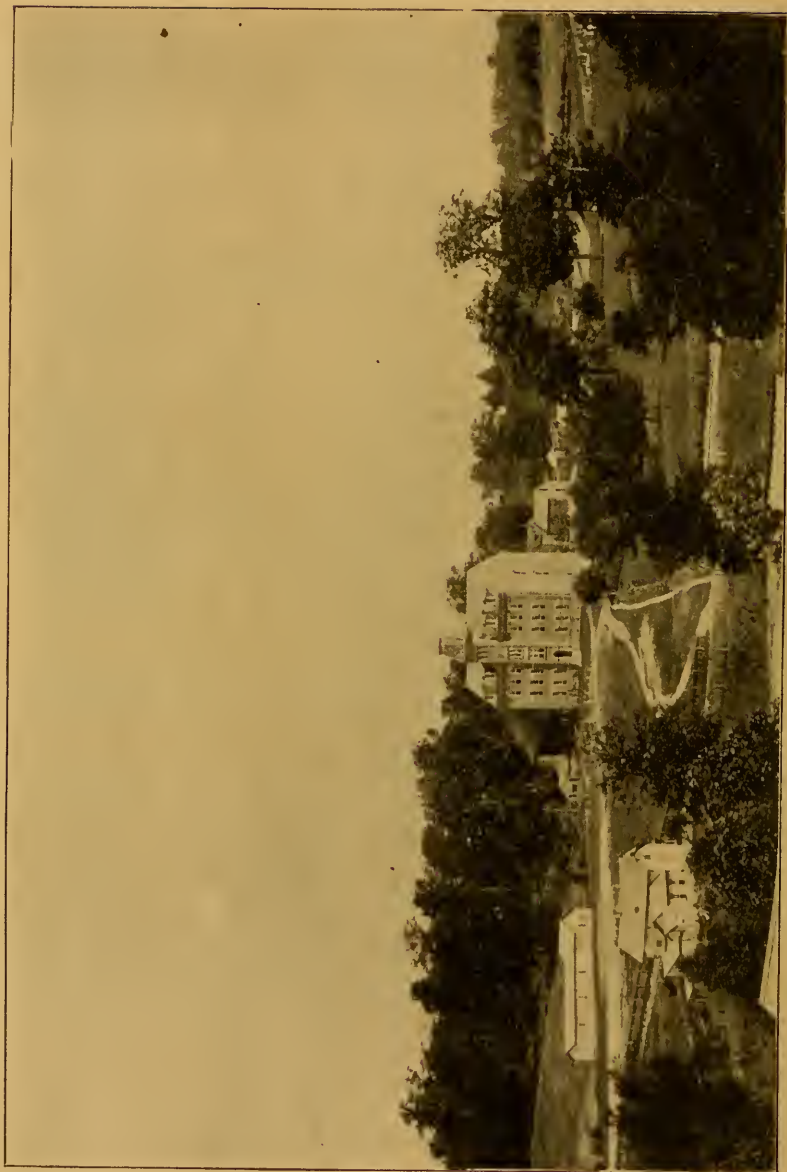
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, MAY 1, 1896, AT COURT HOUSE.

From left to right the members are William Schuler, N. B. Coffman (John Herr, school supplies), Levi L. Jacobs, John Wubbels, John E. Norman, Nick Senninger, Fred Alles, John Seitz. In front on the steps are R. C. Smith, John H. Ehrens, John E. Steinkamp, George R. Wilson and Alois J. Schaaf.

the dwellings of those days; of log, with a large fireplace at one end, and a shelf used for a writing desk on one side. The school house often served as a church house and the teacher often served as a preacher.

Beginning with 1824, and for many years, there were three school trustees for each township. These three trustees examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. School houses were built by the able-bodied men in the district. The rooms were to be eight feet high, and the floors had to be at least one foot above the ground. Such was the beginning of the present district schools. Terms seldom exceeded sixty days, and the wages paid teachers were very low.

The first school houses in Dubois County were usually of logs and about twenty feet by twenty-four. The roof was of boards pinned down with wooden pins. The floor was made of puncheons. A puncheon was a combination between a log and a board. It was generally between three and six inches thick and was laid down loose. The seats in the school room were generally made of one-half of a small log, supported by four or six wooden pins, for legs. The books were Webster's Blue-back Speller, DeBald's or Pike's Arithmetic, and Olney's Geography and Atlas.



JASPER COLLEGE AND GROUNDS.

The New Testament served as a reader. The spelling lesson caused the greatest interest. To stand at the head of a spelling class was the highest ambition. Many pupils could spell every word in the book, even though they did not know its meaning, and perhaps never used the word again. To walk five or six miles to school was a very common occurrence.

Pupils were permitted to study as loud as they pleased, and, many thought that the more noise the pupils made in studying their lessons, the better they would know them. There would be bits of "*a-b, abs, i-b, ibs;*" "*12 times 12 are 144,*" "*cancel and divide,*" "*In the beginning, God said let there be light, and there was light,*" and various other sounds mixed up at the same time; all while school was in session, and while the teacher was explaining long division to the big boys and girls.

Pupils wrote with goose-quill pens, shapened by the teacher. The pupil always "run down" his own goose, and brought the feather to his teacher to be dexterously converted into a quill pen. Sand served instead of a blotting-pad. School began at "sun up" and closed at "sun down," and he who got to the school house first recited first, and so on one at a time. There was no recess except at noon.

One of the very first teachers was Simon Morgan. His penmanship is shown elsewhere in this little history.

He taught school in Fort McDonald, in the court house at Portersville, and also in the log court house at Jasper. About 1820, a school was taught near Haysville, and also at Shiloh, west of Jasper. Before this county was organized a school was taught near where Ireland now stands. One was taught in Jefferson township, north of Schnellville, about 1820.

Under the constitution of 1816, and from 1843 to the year 1853, John McCausland served in the capacity of county school examiner. From 1853 to 1857, Rev. Joseph Kundeck, Rev. A. J. Strain, and George W. Fallon served as school examiners. S. J. Cramer succeeded Mr. Fallon; the others continued. For the year 1858, Rev. A. J. Strain, Stephen Jerger, and S. J. Cramer served; for 1859, Rev. A. J. Strain, William Hayes, and John B. Beckwerment, served, and for 1861, Henry A. Holthaus succeeded Rev. A. J. Strain.

In 1861, the law was changed, and only one school examiner was required. On June 5, 1861, Rev. A. J. Strain was appointed and he served until his death, February 2, 1873. On the seventh day of the following March, Mr. E. R. Brundick was appointed.

A law was passed and went into effect March 8, 1873, calling for the appointment of the first county superintendent, on the first Monday of June,



LUCKEN SCHOOL HOUSE, No. 3, FERDINAND TOWNSHIP.

The only log school house in Dubois county. Erected in 1854. Mr. Clement Lueken, Sr., has taught here without interruption since 1861.



BASE BALL CAMPUS, JASPER COLLEGE.

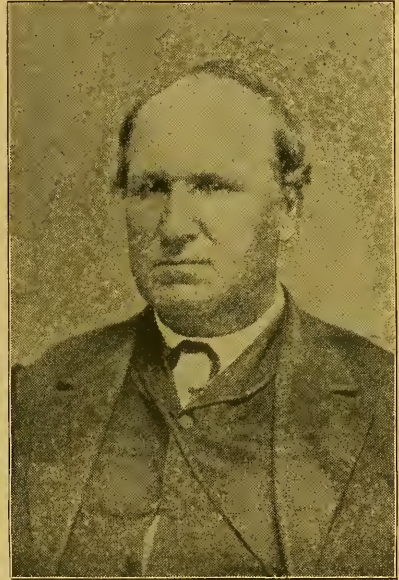
In the distance is the Jasper High School Building. In the grove between the school building and the ball ground is "Camp Edmonston."

1873, and bi-ennially thereafter. Mr. Brundick was appointed, and held until June 2, 1879, when Rev. Geo. C. Cooper became his successor. On June 6, 1881, the Hon. A. M. Sweeney was appointed and served with eminent success, until June, 1889, when George R. Wilson, the present incumbent, was appointed.



WILLIAM HAYES.

William Hayes, Examiner of Common School Teachers for the County of Dubois for the term of two years from the first Monday in March, 1860. Appointed by the board of county commissioners. Died at Jasper, Indiana, November 3, 1874. Mr. Hayes was born at Haysville, Indiana, October 4, 1834. He was an attache of the Courier office, at Jasper for fourteen years.



REV. JOSEPH KUNDECK.

Rev. Joseph Kundeck was born in Johannich, Croatia, Aug. 24, 1810. In 1837, he emigrated to Indiana, and in 1838, was installed as Catholic pastor at Jasper. The congregation at Jasper then numbered fifteen families. During 1840 and 1841 he built the first brick church at Jasper. He often went to Madison, Ind., and over into Illinois to preach. He also visited the congregations at Ferdinand, Troy, Celestine, Fulda and McLoughlin, as their pastor. To restore his health he took a trip to New Orleans in 1843, and while there built its first German Catholic Church. He then returned to Jasper and built the Court House. About the same time he built the present brick church at Troy. He laid out the town of Ferdinand in 1840, having purchased the land of the United States in 1839. In 1843 he laid out the town of Celestine. In 1851 he built the first German Catholic Church at Madison, Ind., and then made a trip to Europe. About this time he was appointed Vicar General of Vincennes, having previously been Missionary General. In 1844 he introduced the Sisters of Providence in the schools of Jasper. They now have a flourishing academy. On Nov. 29, 1855 he laid out the first addition to Jasper. He bought a great amount of land from the government. His services and work in Southern Indiana have resulted in much good. Perhaps no man in the early days of Southern Indiana was more generally and favorably known. In the spring of 1857 began an illness that caused his death on December 4th, 1857. A handsome monument marks his last resting place in St. Joseph's Cemetery at Jasper. No photograph of this man could be found. See copy of autograph elsewhere.

REV. A. J. STRAIN,

Born Jan. 18, 1821, died Feb. 2, 1873. Pastor of Shiloh congregation for twenty-six years; County School Examiner for nearly twenty years. He died while holding the above position. Shiloh, Lemmons, Hillsboro and Lebanon churches were erected during his ministration. Ordained October 10, 1847.

Before 1873, the examination passed by the applicant for a teacher's license was not difficult. The difficulty was in getting the teachers. The applicant usually called on the county examiner, who asked a few questions, which were answered orally, wrote a few lines as a sample of his chirography, and remained for dinner. After dinner if the examiner was satisfied with the applicant's knowledge, he wrote out a license and handed it to him. It was generally written upon a piece of fools-cap paper about eight inches square.

Here is a sample of a license, from the original, still in possession of its owner, Lieut. William Wesley Kendall, of Jasper:

"This Certifies that I have examined Wesley Kendall, Relative to his qualifications, to teach a Common school as required by the School law of Indiana and find him



REV. GEO. C. COOPER,
County Superintendent, 1879.



GEO. R. WILSON,
County Superintendent, 1889.



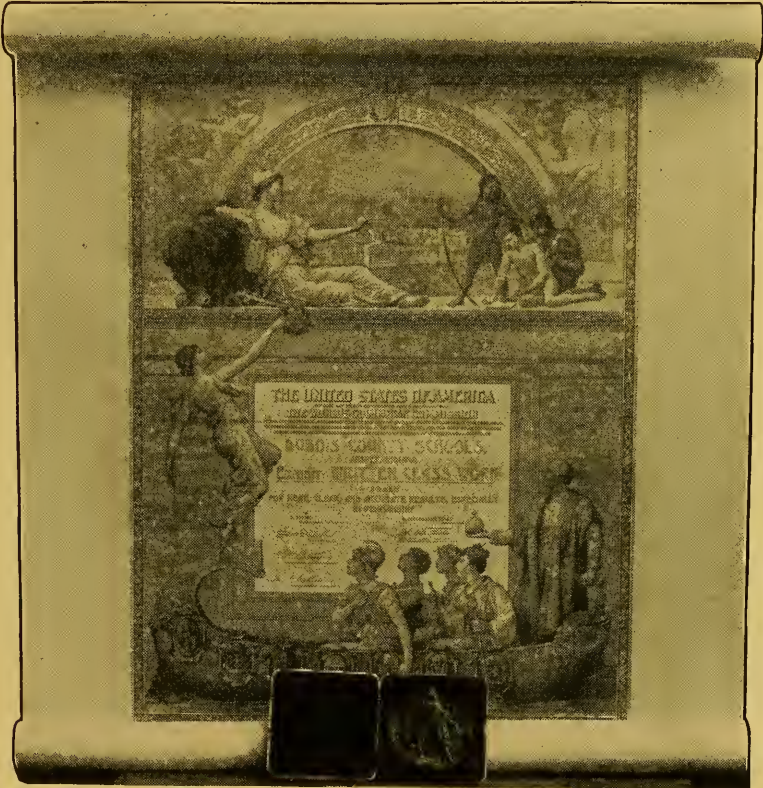
HON. A. M. SWEENEY,
County Superintendent from 1881 to 1889. Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana from
1890 to 1894; now President of the State Life Insurance Co.

qualified to teach Orthography, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic as far as Interest, And he supporting a good Moral Character I therefore license him to teach the branches above named for the term of three months.

July 29— 1856.

“A. J. STRAIN, S. E.”

[The language and capitals are as they appear in the original.] Under this license Mr. Kendall taught in the old Beatty school house in Columbia township, near the “Beatty Spring,” and on the last day of school had a drill or muster of old soldiers, who formed a hollow square, and



WORLD'S FAIR DIPLOMA.

World's Fair Diploma and Medal awarded to the Dubois County Schools in 1893, at Chicago. The medal and its aluminum case weigh eleven ounces.

listened to addresses. To show that such was the usual grade in those days in Southern Indiana, below may be found a copy of a Crawford County license, with original capitals, language and punctuation:

“LEAVENWORTH INDIANA NOV 10th 1858.

“This certifies that Wesley Kendall was this day by me examined in the following branches Orthography Reading Writing Arithmetic Geography and English Grammar and find him qualified to teach the Same he is therefore licensed a common School teacher two years.

THOMAS J. DOBYNS, Examiner”

There are in Dubois County at the present time one hundred thirty-three public schools that are taught and furnished at an annual cost of over \$40,000, besides many private schools, an academy and a good college.

There were in 1896, seven thousand two hundred seventy-nine children of school age. More than \$300,000 is invested for educational advancement in the different educational institutions of the county. Education took a new lease of life in this county in 1873, under the new laws and it has never for



JACOB'S SCHOOL No. 5.

Jacob's School No. 5, Hall Township, in 1896—a District School in Eastern Dubois.

a moment looked backward, nor stood still. Three large medals were awarded to the different educational institutions in Dubois County for exhibits at the World's Fair, at Chicago. Jasper College, Ferdinand Academy, and the district schools of Dubois County were recognized in this substantial manner.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

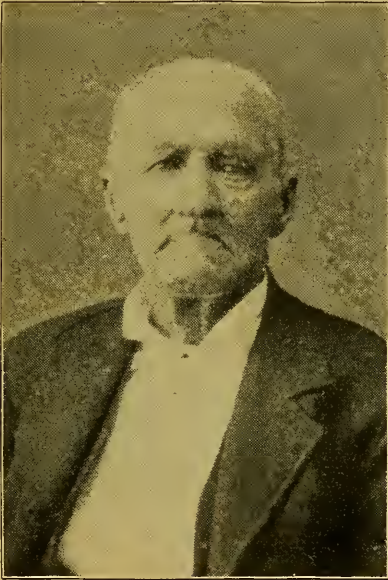
The military history of Dubois County is as long as the history of the county, and, without a blemish. The county bears the name of an old Indian fighter. The first settler was a ranger, and a faithful guide to General Harrison. General Harrison's army camped in Dubois County when he was on his way to fight the Indians, at the battle of Tippecanoe, on November 7, 1811. Indiana was admitted as a state December 11, 1816.

The first constitution of the state of Indiana was ordained and established at Corydon, Indiana, on Monday, June 10, 1816. It remained the constitution until November 1, 1851. Under this first constitution it was provided that all free, white, able-bodied male persons, resident in the state of Indiana, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with few exceptions, shall constitute the state militia. On certain days during the year men were required to muster, (now called drill.) They elected their own officers; captains and subalterns were elected by their respective companies; majors were elected by those persons within their respective battalion districts subject to perform militia duty; colonels were elected by those persons within the bounds of their respective regimental district subject to perform militia duty; brigadier-generals were elected by the commissioned officers within the

bounds of their respective brigade; and, major-generals were elected by the commissioned officers within the bounds of their respective divisions.

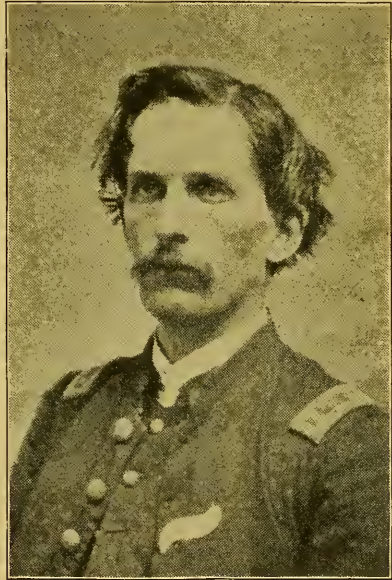
The organizations were squads, companies, battalions, regiments, etc. Dubois County had her share of pioneer soldiers. The annual muster was held on the first Saturday in May. This was called brigade or battalion muster, and was held a mile southwest of the court house, between the Huntingburg road and the railroad. Here met all able-bodied men and drilled, and went through all the evolutions of soldiers. The four days following such an annual muster, or county muster, were given up to sports, such as shooting-matches, foot-races, wrestling, jumping, and frequently a few genuine fist-fights.

These embryo soldiers camped in the woods near by, killed game for meat and brought their "corn-dodgers" with them, or they would go to the



COL. B. B. EDMONSTON,

Born in Buncom County, N. C., Nov. 6, 1802; clerk of Dubois County for twenty-eight years; served also as Auditor, Recorder, Sheriff, Representative, and in many other positions of trust and honor. He was a Brig. General under the muster laws of the constitution of 1816; died blind, at Jasper, Ind., July 23, 1888.



LIEUT. W. W. KENDALL,

Co. A. 49th Ind. Vet. Vol., as a military conductor on the L., F. & L. railroad. Congress presented to him a medal of honor in 1894, for bravery at Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863. He is now custodian of the Dubois County Soldiers' Monument.

"Enlow Mill," (which stood where Eckerts' Mill now stands) and get corn-meal and bake their own "hoe-cakes." They enjoyed these cakes and wild meats.

The company musters were semi-annual, and lasted for one day each. There were many "company-muster-grounds" throughout the county. At the crossing of the Jasper and Schnellville road with the St. Anthony and Celestine road, at Portersville, at Colonel Haddock's farm, near the corner of Bainbridge, Boone, and Harbison townships, and many other places company musters (or drills) were held. Squad musters were local and convened at the call of their captains in that vicinity.

Captains and lieutenants drilled squads of twenty-five, or more; majors

drilled companies of one hundred men, or more; lieutenant-colonels drilled battalions of two hundred, or more; colonels drilled regiments of one thousand, or more; and, generals, brigades of two thousand, or more.

When these muster days, or drill days occurred, and the native was the possessor of a rifle, he was required to bring it to the muster-ground. If he had no gun he practiced the drill with a stick the size of a rifle. The guns used in those days were of the style known as "long-barrel, full-stock, single-trigger, flint-lock or scrape-fire."

The manual of arms is too lengthy to describe, and the evolutions of the soldier can be imagined better than told. Under this old military system,



CAPT. PHILIP P. GUCKES,

Of Co. E. 143 Ind. Vols., also first lieutenant of Co. K. 65th, Ind. Vol. Inf. Died at Jasper April 14, 1871. Guckes-Welman Post No. 448, G. A. R., Jasper, named in honor of him and Capt. R. M. Welman.



CAPT. R. M. WELMAN,

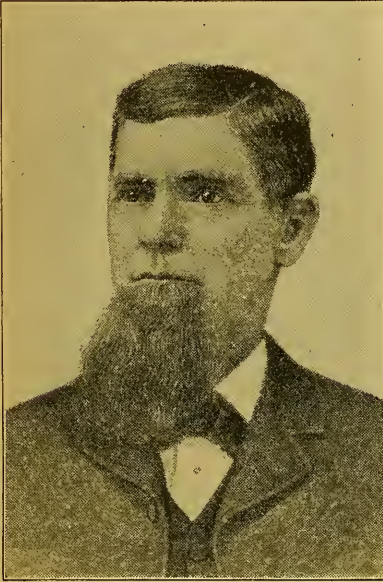
Co. K. 27th Ind. Vols. Brevetted Major at close of Civil War. Died at Jasper, February 14, 1884. Guckes-Welman Post No. 448, G. A. R., bears his name.

among many others, the following citizens rose to at least local distinction: Brig.-Gen. B. B. Edmonston, Col. Thos. Shoulders, Lieut.-Col. Elijah Kendall, Major John Sherritt, Capt. Elisha Jacobs, Capt. Cox, and many others. Strange as this may seem in the light of military regulations of the present day, these musters created the spirit of patriotism that made itself felt in the Mexican and Civil Wars. These musters were before 1853.

The Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Jasper, also had a company of one hundred men. These he frequently commanded personally. They drilled on the public square, or in the church lot at St. Joseph's Church. These men were uniformed and supplied with arms. William Burkhart was captain, and Michael Reis was lieutenant. This was early in the fifties, before the Civil War.

With the Mexican War came actual services. Co. E. 4th Reg. Ind. Vol. was partly raised in Dubois County in 1847. Several were killed in the battles with Mexico. Military spirits slept then until 1861. On April 20, 1861, one week after the firing on Fort Sumpter, citizens of Jasper

began to organize. The first volunteers from Dubois County for the Civil War were mustered June 7, 1861, for three years. They were from Haysville and vicinity. A company was organized at Jasper, and went into camp south of the Jasper College, at what is known in military history as Camp Edmonston. On August 15, 1861, it elected John Mehringer, captain; R. M. Welman, first lieutenant, and Stephen Jerger, second Lieutenant. Be-

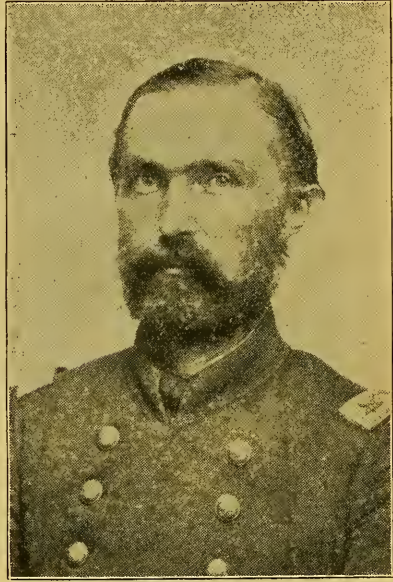


CAPT. MORMAN FISHER,

Co. M. 10th Ind. Cav. He organized Co. M. in 1863, and served as its captain from date of its organization to the close of the Civil War. Was also state representative and mayor of Huntingburg.

fore the war was over these men had won their promotions on the field of battle. Captain Mehringer became General Mehringer, Lieutenant Welman became Major Welman, and Lieutenant Jerger became Captain Jerger.

The spirit of patriotism spread over the entire county. It was not long until Capt. R. M. Welman, Capt. Stephen Jerger, Capt. Casper Blume, Capt. Mormon Fisher, Capt. John M. Lemmon, Capt. P. P. Guckes, Capt. J. J. Alles, Capt. J. C. McConahay, Captain Haberle, Capt. D. J. Banta, Capt. Geo. W. Hill, Capt. A. J. Beckett, Capt. J. W. Hammond, Capt. L. B. Shively, Lieut. W. W. Kendall, Lieut. Leander Jerger, Lieut. Arthur Berry, Lieut. Wm. A. Kemp, Lieut. Hiram McDonald, Lieut. Jeremiah Crook, Lieut. W. R. McMahan, Lieut. Arthur Mouser, Lieut. Marion Martin, Lieut. Ed. Buchart, Lieut. Harter, Lieut. Geo. Friedman, Lieut. J. F. B. Widmer, and 2,000 other young men were in their country's army. The Civil War cost Dubois county more than \$80,000 in cash during the war and the lives of many of her young men. At that time our pop-



BRIG.-GEN. JOHN MEHRINGER.

He organized Co. K. 27th Ind. Vols. at Jasper, and was its captain, July 1861. While with his company at Indianapolis he was promoted to Major of the 27th, on account of his knowledge of the manual of arms which he acquired while a soldier in the Mexican War. After five months he resigned and returned to Jasper and organized the 91st regiment of Ind. Inf. Vols. of which regiment he was colonel. He, also, for a long time commanded a brigade in the 23rd Army Corps, under General Schofield. At the close of the war, Colonel Mehringer, became a brevet brigadier-general. Previous to the Civil War he served Dubois County as sheriff and also as auditor, which latter position he resigned to become colonel of the 91st regiment. He is now a citizen of Louisville, Kentucky.



FLAG OF COMPANY K., 27th INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

This flag was made and presented to Co. K. by the ladies of Jasper, in 1861. It was used part of the time by the 27th regiment. The flag was carried upon the bloody battle-field of Antietam, and several Dubois County soldiers viewed it there for the last time, as their life-blood flowed from their wounds. It was so torn and bullet-ridden at this battle, September 17, 1862, that it was returned home by Captain Welman, and a new one purchased. It is now preserved in the archive of the Soldiers' Monument at Jasper. The guard about the flag in the engraving are a few of the survivors of Co. K., now living at Jasper. The members shown in the picture are Conrad Eckert, Joseph Schroeder, Mathias Schmidt, George Mehringer, Joseph Roelle, and Anton Berger, from left to right in the order named.



CAPT. JOHN J. ALLES,

Co. I, 49th Ind. Vols. Elected captain Nov. 4, 1861, at Jasper, Ind., and served during the war. Mustered into service Nov. 21, 1861. Capt. Alles served many years as trustee of Hall township and as county commissioner of Dubois County.

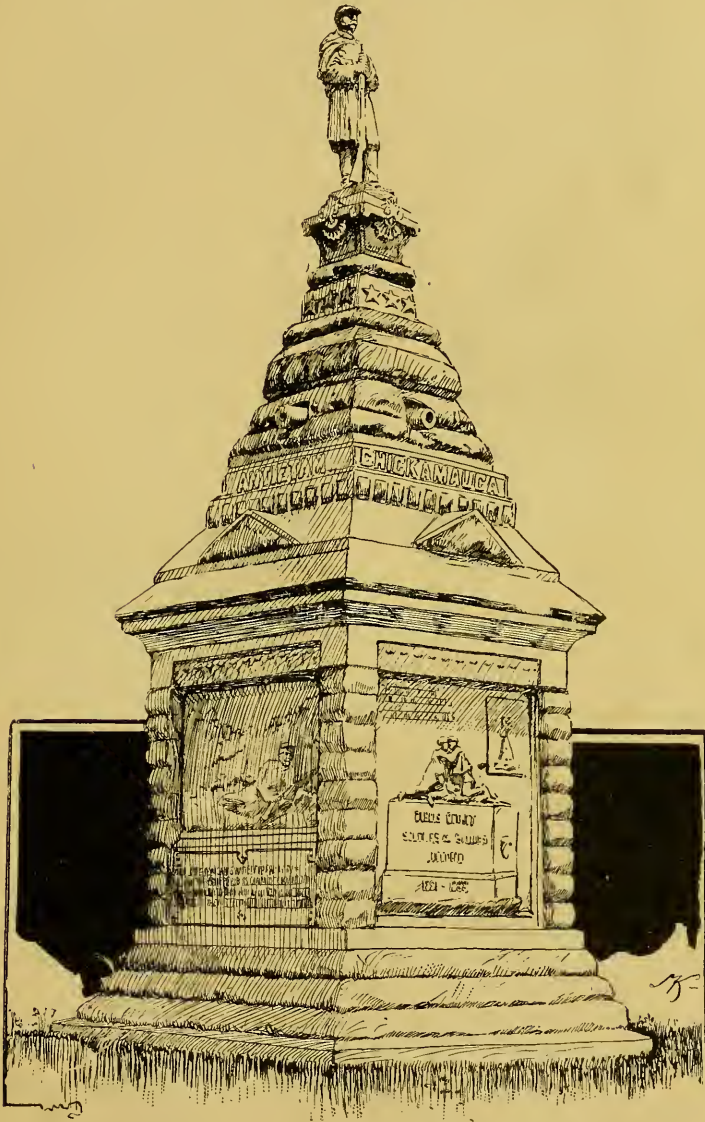
Hunter, Conrad Eckert, and William A. Traylor.

Articles of voluntary association were filed with the secretary of state, February 17, 1893. The work began September 19, 1893. The monument cost \$5,000. Prof. Michael F. Durlauf, was the architect and builder.

ulation was 10,000 men, women and children. It was to commemorate the patriotism of these men that the handsome soldiers' monument was erected in the public square at Jasper, upon the spot where the young ladies of Jasper had presented to the soldiers of 1861 a fine flag to follow on the southern field of battle. The arrangements for building the monument were made on the evening of January 11, 1893, at the court-house, at Jasper, where the following organization was effected at a public meeting: Permanent organization: Chairman, John S. Barnett; Secretary, John Gramelspacher; Assistant Secretary, George R. Wilson; Treasurer, George Mehringer; Executive Committee, John S. Barnett, John P. Salb, W. S.

The monument had its origin through a visit paid to the battlefield of Gettysburg, September, 1892, by some members of the organization.

The monument was unveiled and dedicated on Wednesday, October 17, 1894. Addresses were made by Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of In-



THE DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The engraving is the work of Dr. Mat Kempf, a native of Ferdinand, Dubois County, Indiana, now an artist on the New York World.

diana; Col. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Hon. A. M. Sweeney, clerk of the supreme court; Gen. John Meh-ringer, ex-auditor of Dubois County, and others. It was a day long to be re-mem-bered, for its music, parades, soldiers and addresses.

THE DUBOIS COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

When the tocsin of war sounded the alarm,
Over the hill-top, valley, village and farm:
From the green hills of Dubois County they came
To march, to fight, to defend their country's
name.

Quietly they quartered at Camp Edmonston
And drilled from morn until set of sun.
On Reider's Hill they bid farewell to mother,
Sister, sweetheart, father and younger brother.
Right-about-face! Forward! Our two thousand
strong

Went to fight for this nation; to right a wrong.
Did they do their duty? Ask the generals
Who guided the armies of the Federals:
Round the banners of our country and our might
They taught the South all the beauties of the
fight.

All were true boys-in-blue, full of pride and
hope,
For they fought under McClellan, Grant and
Pope:

Also with Burnside's, Hooker, Rosecrans and
Meade,
Sherman, Morgan, Thomas, nearly all indeed.

If this generation thinks they went for fun?
Ask the boys who fought at the second Bull Run;
At Cold Harbor, Antietam, and Malvern Hill;
Resaca, Seven Pines and Chancellorsville.

They fought at Black River and Chattanooga,
Also, at Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga,
And, at this distant day it makes one shiver,
To read of fights at Shiloh and Stone River.
At New Hope Church, Mission Ridge and Cham-
pion Hill.

At Cedar Mountain, Franklin Pike and Nash-
ville,
Vicksburg, Fredericksburg and Fort Donaldson
They did their duty with cannon, sword and
gun.

They went out as boys. We read of them as men

From Gettysburg down to 'Island Number Ten';
Kenesaw Mountain or wherever it may be,
Yes, in the march "from Atlanta to the Sea."

Down from the mountains of the Alleghany
They drove Lee to stand at Spottsylvania,
Then bade farewell to Old Virginia's rocks,
After his surrender at Appomattox.

If you lived here long, no doubt you have heard
Of the twenty-seventh and twenty-third,
And all the others as on the list they run,
From one hundred forty-three to number one.
You heard of "Company B" and all of them
From "Company A" down to "Company M"
Of the calvary three, nine, ten, thirteen,
And all the men that drank from the same can-
teen.

There were privates, officers; all volunteers;
They went as footmen, marines, cavaliers;
And while they over the fighting South did
ram,

Their wives, sisters and mothers slayed at home.
Stayed at home? Yes, indeed! but not in vain;
They worked as best they could with might and
main,

And every letter was re-read in tears,
For fear it re-told sad news of fighting dears,
There were women who worked with weeping
eye,

For their thoughts went south as each day
passed by,
To distant husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons
Marching through the South, with knapsacks,
swords and guns.

Yes, I stand for all the soil, on which I rest
For my country's women who worked their
best

For heaven above, and for my own boys so true,
Who fought for their old flag—The red, white
and blue.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRANSPORTATION, PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURED GOODS, POPULATION AND WEALTH.

In the early days of the settlement of almost any territory, the means of transportation was water, either ocean, bay, lake or river. Nearly all the older, larger cities in the United States have water communication, not now exclusively used, but such communication had much to do with their settle-ment and prosperity.

So with the settlement of Dubois County. Portersville and Jasper, each in its turn, became the county seat, because a river was at hand. White and Patoka Rivers served for many years as a means of transporting products of the county to Memphis, New Orleans, and other cities in the lower country. Flat boats—long, narrow, low crafts—propelled by hand-power, and the natural flow of the over-flowed rivers carried staves, hoop-poles, bacon, beans, corn, flour, dried fruits and various other products. They usually left Jasper or Portersville during the high waters incident to the spring rains. They were a means of giving strong young men an opportunity of seeing something of the world.

In 1819, Col. Simon Morgan and Jacob Harbison took a flat-boat load of pork from Portersville to New Orleans, and returned on foot, a distance of more than seven hundred miles. In those days there were but few steamboats on the Mississippi River.

After 1860, small steamboats occasionally carried products from Portersville. These two styles of boats carried products out of the county. The

manufactured articles and groceries were carried by wagon to the county from Troy and Loogootee; or, Louisville, by way of the pike at Paoli.

A railroad was finally built from Rockport to Jasper, and the first locomotive and train came to the county seat on February 14, 1879. It was a great day for Jasper, schools dismissed and the children headed by their teachers and a brass band, went down to the track to see the train arrive and wonder at its dignity. The band played "Hail Columbia! Happy Land" until one of the pupils fell into the big drum. All voted the locomotive the biggest and best valentine ever received at Jasper. Toward the construction of this road Bainbridge township, and her citizens gave \$37,800. They had been agitating the question of railroad communication since the close of the Civil War.

A few years later the main line of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad was built through the county, thus giving a better means of transportation.

The county was originally covered with a dense forest of walnut, oak, poplar, beech, ash, gum, hickory, and many other hard wood trees. Its timber was excellent, and more than \$3,000,000 worth was disposed of. The forests gradually fell under the swing of the woodman's axe. Thousands of trees were cut down and destroyed by fire to clear the land for cultivation. Many were cut into saw-logs and floated down the rivers to the timber markets of the south. After the construction of the railroads, train-loads after train-loads of staves, cross-ties, and lumber were shipped east; much of it to Europe.



A Boone Township Home. Residence of Ex-Sheriff Albert H. Traylor, four miles west of where his great grandfather built the first log cabin in Dubois County.

That part of Dubois county lying west of a straight line drawn from Haysville, on White river, and passing the Ackerman, Hopkins and Alexander school-houses, down to Patoka river, is the garden spot of the county. Here lie its valuable farm lands. The middle portion of the country contains its factories, and the eastern part its timber interest.

On the north, White river passes along the county, over a meridional distance of about twelve miles. Patoka river flows through the county from east to west. It is a very sluggish stream, and when its banks are half full its fall is less than one foot in a mile. It flows for nearly one hundred miles through Dubois County.

The county has many coal beds. All that are worked are operated by slopes, except at Huntingburg where a shaft has been dug. Some of the coal is excellent.

At St. Anthony is one of the largest and best brown stone quarries in the state. A layer of this stone begins near the Tretter school house in Ferdinand township and extends north to near Dubois.

In the various factories of the county are manufactured organs, sucker-rods, handsome colored pressed brick, shingles, veneers, secretaries or desks, engines, boilers, bicycles, spokes, headings, staves, hoops, furniture, and many other things that are shipped to many parts of the world.

The Dubois County telephone puts the different towns of the county in direct vocal communication. It was erected in 1896.

The population of Dubois County is now about 25,000. Its wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000.00.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

Townships. About 1841, Dubois County was divided into five townships. They were called Harbison, Bainbridge, Columbia, Hall and Patoka. In 1844, Ferdinand township was created out of parts of Hall and Patoka.



ECKERTS' MILL, JASPER, IND.

This mill stands where Enlow's Mill stood when Jasper became the county seat. At the mill end of the bridge stood an old house in which the Baptists held their first church services at Jasper. Not far down the river from the other end of the bridge stood the cabin in which the first Catholic services at Jasper were held. The bridge shown in the picture is the first iron one erected in the county. On the river below the mill flat-boats were loaded with flour, bacon, beans, hoop-poles, etc., and floated down to Memphis or New Orleans as late as 1870. The water in the picture is 123 feet below Lake Erie, and 450 feet above sea level.

These six, with but minor changes, constituted the sub-divisions of the county, until 1874, when the county board of the commissioners re-organized the county into twelve townships as follows: Columbia, Harbison, Boone, Madison, Bainbridge, Marion, Hall, Jefferson, Jackson, Patoka, Cass, and Ferdinand. These are bounded as shown on the county map found elsewhere in this little volume.

Jasper. The location of Jasper was selected for the express purpose of a county seat. Enlow donated a part of the ground in the very year



Jasper Artesian Well, drilled at a cost of \$2,500. Water used for medicinal purposes. Original depth 1,009 feet.

DAVIESS



B. 4. W. MARTIN CO. R. 3. W.

R. 5. W.

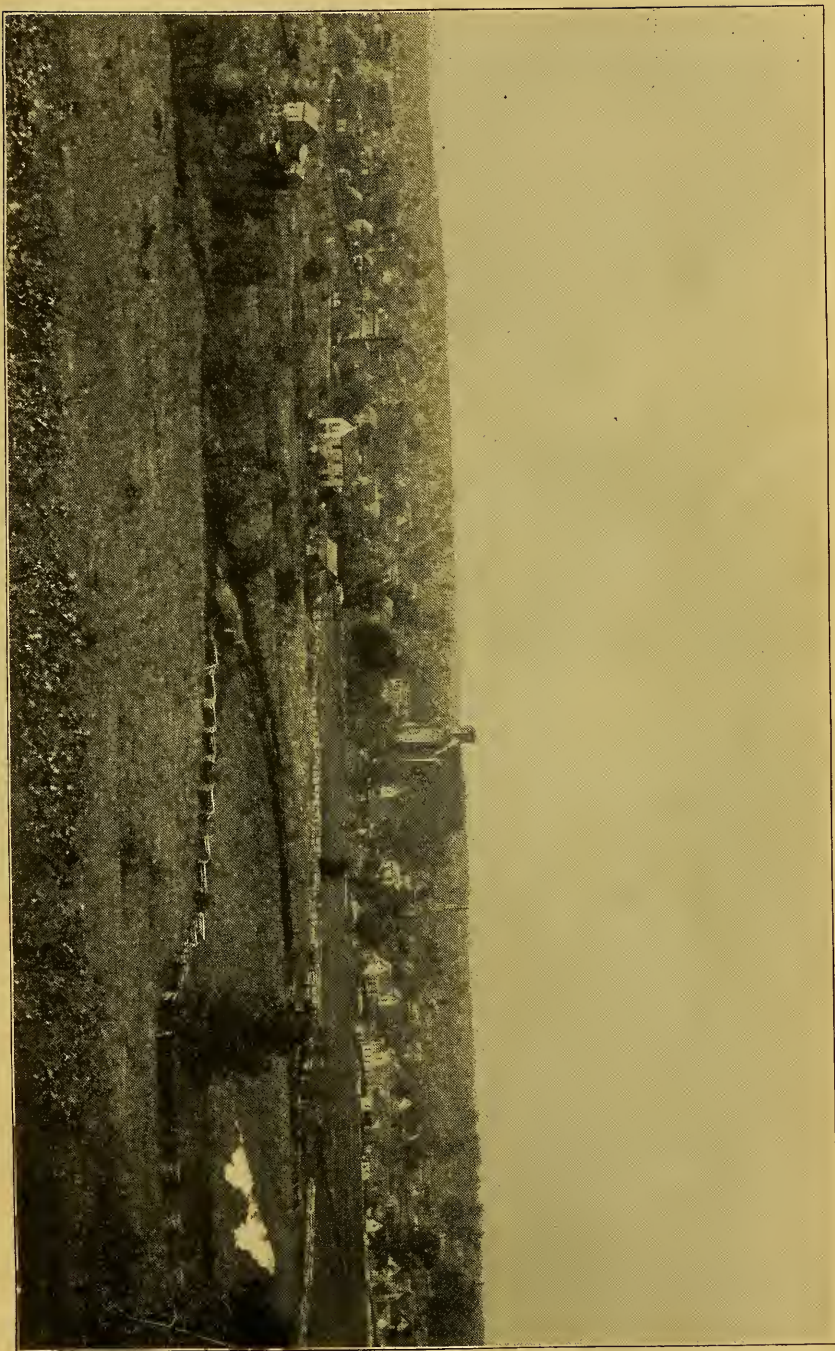
WILSON'S SCHOOL MAP OF DUBOIS CO. IND.
1892.

WILSON'S
SCHOOL MAP
OF
DUBOIS CO. IND.

1892

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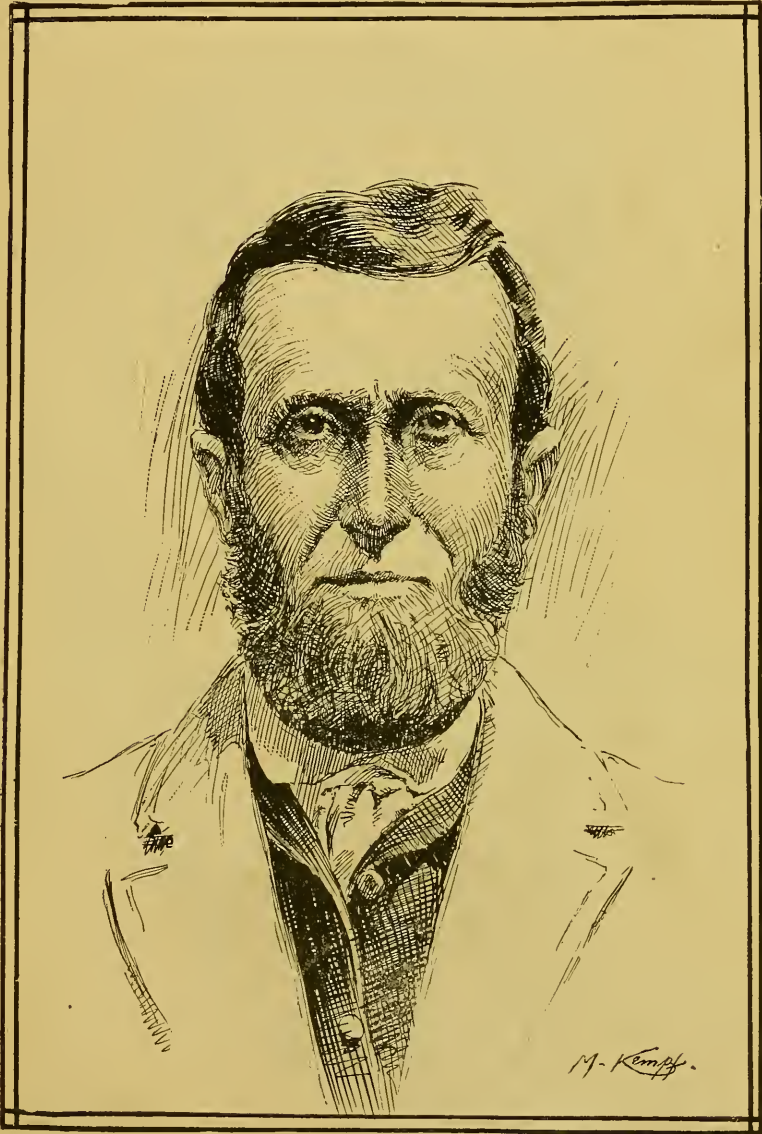
Jasper, as seen from the Paoli Road. Picture shows only that part north of the court house.



The eastern part of Jasper, as seen from the New Albany Road, southeast of town. The part seen in the engraving is McCrillus' Addition, and lies east of the court house. The western part of Jasper can not be seen in the picture. In the extreme distance is Reservoir Hill, 605 feet above the level of the sea, 23 feet above the waters of Lake Erie, and 155 feet above the water in Patoka River. It is more than one mile from the river.

he entered it. It was surveyed and platted by County Surveyor Hosea Smith, of Pike County, in September, 1830. This was the same surveyor that laid out the first county seat—Portersville, in 1818.

People who owned lots in Portersville exchanged for Jasper lots. The

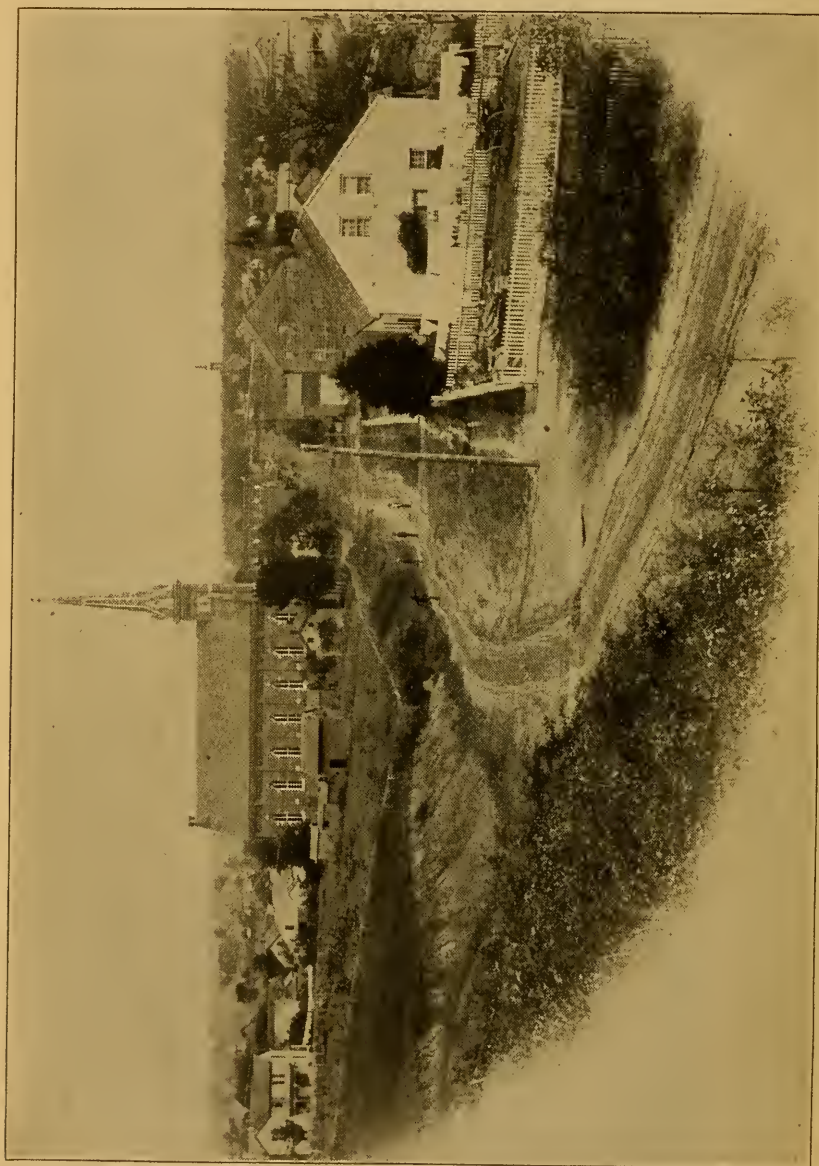


PROF. MATTHEW KEMPF, M. D.

Member of the Indiana State Legislature for Dubois County in 1859. Died at Louisville, Ky., in 1880, while professor of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine. The above engraving was executed by his son, Dr. Matthew Kempf.

law permitted this. In 1818, a grist mill is said to have been built, where the present one now stands, at the steel bridge across Patoka River. Many additions have been added to Jasper, and the original 102 acres form but a

small portion of the town. The town was incorporated in March, 1866. In 1872 and 1891 the public school building now used was erected. In 1893, a high school department was established. Jasper is on the Patoka River, (a slow, sluggish stream) but its death rate stands among the very lowest in the state of Indiana. The town has many manufacturing establishments, many



Birdseye view of the city of Huntington as viewed from the west, and while looking down Fourth Street. To the right is the City Hall; in the distance is St. Mary's Church; in the foreground is Salem's Lutheran Church; to the left is the German M. E. Church; English M. E. Church, and the high school building.

fine residences, one of the largest stone churches in the state, water works, electric lights, college, academy, etc. Jasper was re-surveyed, and a grade plan was established in 1875, by August Pfafflin, civil engineer.

In 1830, while Jasper was being surveyed it was called Eleanor, in honor

of the wife of Joseph Enlow. Mrs. Enlow objected to the name, and requested that the new town be called Jasper—the name of a precious stone, noticed by her while reading in her Bible. Her wishes were complied with, and all the records, maps and documents of the town bear the name of Jasper.

Huntingburg. Huntingburg is the only city in the county. The land upon which it is situated was entered by Jacob Geiger, on Saturday, November 11,

1837. Previously he had entered the remaining part of sec. 34, township 2 south, range 5 west. He then lived in Louisville, Ky. He came to Dubois County about 1840. He gave lots for schools, churches and for the cemetery at the southeast end of the city. Huntingburg like all other towns or cities, has a large number of additions. As a town it was incorporated in March, 1866. It is at the junction of a branch with the main line of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. It has many churches, some handsome, and a full quota of fine residences, water-works, improved streets, etc. The Dubois County fair grounds lie southeast of the city. The fair was established in 1887.

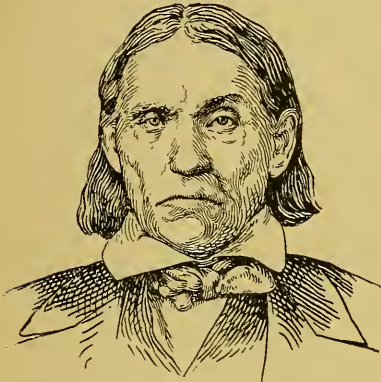
Huntingburg was laid out and platted in 1837. It is said to be so named because

made November 26, 1854, by Jacob Marendt, county surveyor; in August 1866, by Surveyor Sandusky Williams, and in 1874, by August Pfafflin, a civil engineer.

Ferdinand. The plat of this town has the following in the German language neatly written upon it:

"Plan of the town of Ferdinand, in the North American free state of Indiana, Dubois County, established January 8, 1840, in honor of His Majesty, Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria, and dedicated to His Highness, by Joseph Kunder, Missionary General, Vicar of Vincennes, Indiana."

This missionary general is a man well identified with the early history of Dubois County. Perhaps no man has ever lived in Dubois County whose influence and life-work have gone farther than his for the welfare of this county. He was the pastor of the Catholic churches at Troy and at Jasper, in the "forties." In those days all shipping to and from Jasper, was by way of Troy, on the Ohio River. It was a long way, and Ferdinand was established as a resting



JACOB GEIGER,

Born August 14, 1779, in Washington County, Maryland. Founded the city of Huntingburg in the year 1837, where he died, January 2, 1857. His remains are at rest in Fairmount Cemetery, southwest of Huntingburg.



REV. EBERHARD STADLER, Pastor of St. Ferdinand's congregation—the largest in the county.



Birdseye view of Ferdinand as seen when viewed from the hill southwest of town. The large building in the distance is the convent.

place for man and beast. He bought the land of the United States in January and December, 1839, and had it platted, and then went to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, and urged settlers to come to his newly established town.

Ferdinand is one of the substantial towns of Dubois County. Its buildings are of a high grade, and its citizens need no peace officers. It is the best

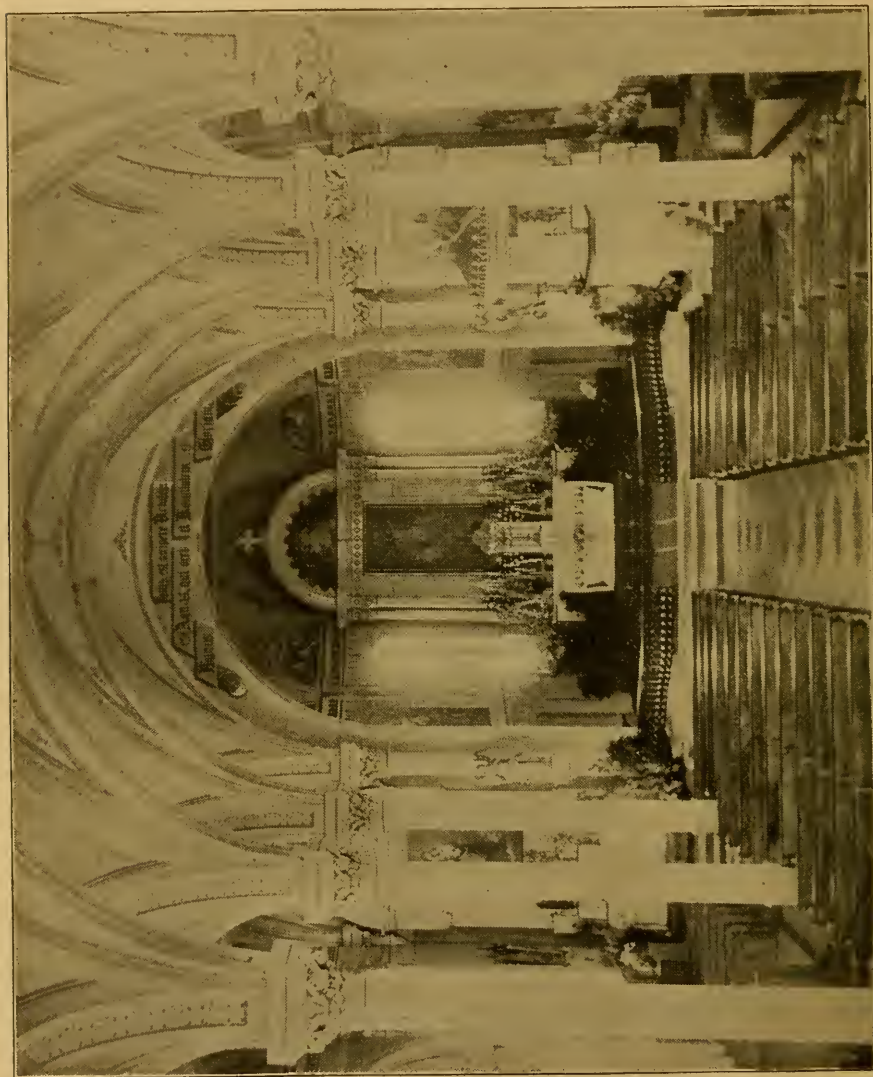


ST. FERDINAND'S CHURCH, FERDINAND, IND.

tobacco market in the county. Its church has the finest interior in the county. "St. Joseph's Home for the Poor" shows its charity. Ferdinand has a foundry and machine-shops that give employment to many men.

The Convent of the Immaculate Conception at Ferdinand, was founded in 1867. At first, the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, lived in a house not far from the church of St. Ferdinand. In the year 1868, Rev. Chrysos-

tom Foffa, O. S. B., laid the corner stone to a larger adjoining building, which was completed two years later. However, after several years, the community increasing so rapidly, the erection of a new building was contemplated. Accordingly, the work was begun in 1883. In 1887 the main build-



View of altars in St. Ferdinand's Church, Ferdinand. This is one of the finest finished churches in Indiana.

ing was completed at a cost of \$80,000. The work was directed by the Rev. Eberhard Stadler, O. S. B., who, with a never-wearying solicitude has a special interest in the spiritual as well as temporal welfare of the community. The building rests on a gentle eminence, over-looking the town of Ferdinand, and is built in the form of a rectangle, 186 by 160 feet. The grounds inside are divided by the chapel, which is located in the center. The community, at present, consists of ninety-one Sisters. The majority of

these at this time, labor at nineteen mission-places in the diocese of Vincennes, conducting in all, fifteen public and twenty-nine parochial schools, besides an academy, which is in connection with the convent. On account of its retirement and salubrity, the site is well adapted for an institution of learn-



FERDINAND CONVENT AND CAMPUS. Cost \$80,000.



Recess at the Academy for Young Ladies, Ferdinand.

ing. The course of instruction in the academy includes every useful and ornamental branch of female education, while the most untiring attention is paid to the moral and polite deportment of the pupils. Another academy, under the direction of these Sisters will soon be opened at West Indianapolis.

Holland. Henry Kunz was the founder of Holland. The plat bears date of May 20, 1859, and is signed "Henry Kunz, Proprietor." Mr. Kunz was the leading merchant of the town he established, for thirty years. He settled at this place when it was a primeval forest, and was for years its fore-



Birdseye View of Convent, Ferdinand.



HENRY KUNZ,

The founder of Holland, born in Rhinish, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 12, 1824. Died at Holland, January 22, 1885.



HON. BENJ. R. KEMP,

Born in Dubois County Oct. 31, 1830, died Dec. 11, 1864. Taught school in Dubois County fourteen years, served the county six years as county surveyor, and represented the county in the General Assembly of 1863. He was a good surveyor and mathematician.

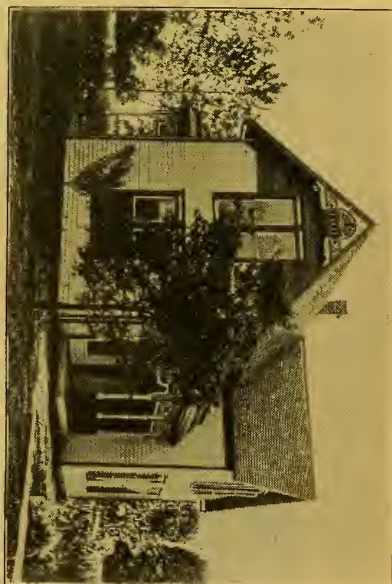
most citizen. It is now a good town, located in a rich township, has many well kept homes, churches, and good schools. Holland is in Cass township. This township has many substantial farmers, whose houses and immense barns are characteristics. The town of Holland was surveyed and platted by Benj. R. Kemp, county surveyor, on May 5 and 6, 1859.

Ireland. This town is situated four miles northwest of Jasper. It was first called American City, and its settlers were proud of its name and location. The name American City was borne by another village and to prevent loss of mail, the name was changed to Ireland,

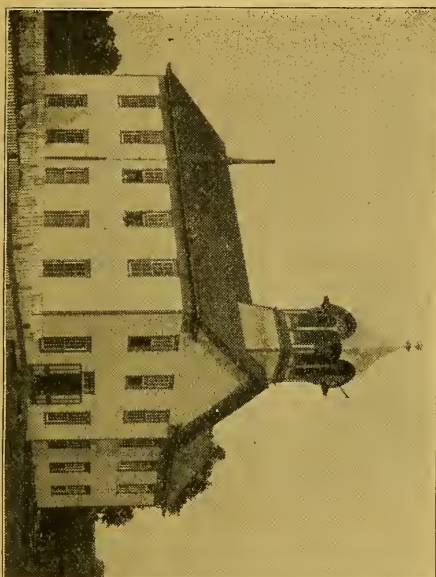
in honor of the nativity of John Stewart, who bought the land of the United States, on December 23, 1816, a short time after Indiana became a state. John Stewart died in the fall of 1842. His son James, and four others laid out the town. The map bears date of May 20, 1865, but the place was a small sized village many years before that. Ireland has parochial, common, and high schools, three churches, and many lodges. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Red Men



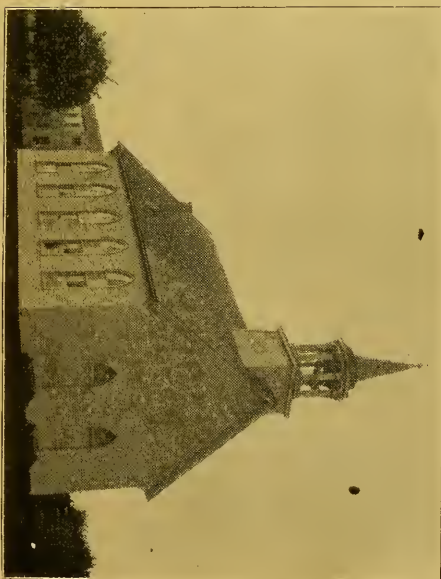
IRELAND CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1896.



RECTORY, IRELAND CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1896.

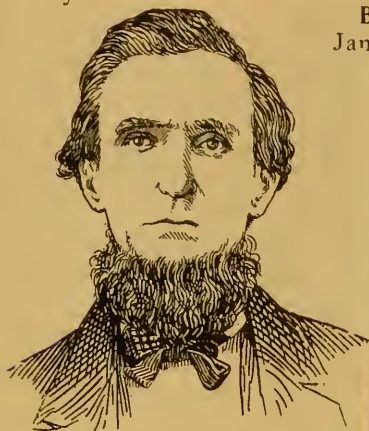


IRELAND SCHOOL. Erected 1884. Enlarged 1896.



IRELAND C. P. CHURCH.

own more improved real estate at Ireland than at any other place in the county.



JAMES G. STEWART.

One of the founders of Ireland. Born Oct. 4, 1814. Died Nov. 12, 1874. His father, John Stewart, entered the land upon which Ireland stands.

Birdseye. The map of this town bears date of Jan. 24, 1880, but it was a trading point for



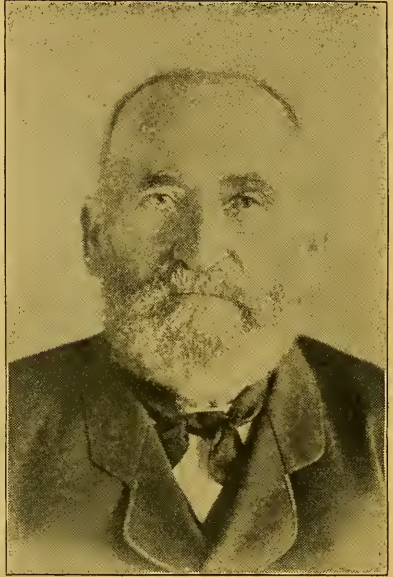
IRELAND M. E. CHURCH.



Scenes in Birdseye. Koerner & Zimmers' Store. Erected, 1893.

many years before. Its present growth is due to the construction of the Air Line railroad. It is in the timber belt of Dubois County, and is a good shipping point for cross-ties, hoop-poles, staves and lumber. Birdseye was the name of the postoffice which was established in 1846. The town was incorporated on Dec. 3, 1883. Its corporate limits cover four hundred acres. About nine o'clock on Sunday night, August 20, 1893, the town was almost totally destroyed by fire. Previous to this fire the town saw much fighting and litigation. It now has some of the best equipped store-rooms and offices, and some of the finest residences in the county. The town has two churches and three schools. Topographically, the town stands the highest in the county.

Schnellville. This town is situated on land sold for school purposes by the state on March 11, 1846. In 1864, Henry Schnell began a store there, and on November 27, 1865, he laid out and platted the town of Schnellville. He now (1896) lives in the town he established, and saw



Commissioner Henry Schnell.

Born in Germany, October 22, 1821. Served in Co. I, 49th Ind. Vols., for four years. Took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hill and others. Laid out the town of Schnellville in 1865, and served thirteen years as county commissioner and trustee.



Residence of Mr. Jos. E. Buchart, Merchant, Schnellville, Ind.

grow from one or two houses to a nice little village. It has a flourmill, sawmill, tobacco warehouse, furniture shops, church, schools, and other evidences of prosperity.



SCHNELLVILLE

The upper part as seen from the east; the lower part as seen from the west.

Bretzville. The map of this town bears date February 8, 1866, but it was settled about 1850, by William Bretz, father of the man who laid out the town. The map shows its original name to have been the "Town of New Town," but its similarity to Newton caused the government to request a new name when a postoffice was wanted, hence it now bears the name of

its founder. The name was changed on record in June, 1873. It is a hamlet on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. It has a church and school. Sandusky Williams was the surveyor.



Luthern Church and Parsonage at Bretzville.

Haysville. On April 30, and on October 1, 1816, and again on November 28, 1817, Joseph Kelso entered land where Haysville now stands. The original plat of Haysville is not known to be in existence. It is said to have been laid out in 1835 by Moses Kelso, and named after Willis Hays, its first mer-

chant. On January 2, 1893, Henry Berger, then the surveyor of Dubois County, made a plat of the town from a survey he had previously made. The town is prosperous, and is surrounded by many fertile farms. It lies in section 25, township 1 north, range 5 west, and one-half mile south of the east



HAYSVILLE CHURCH.

fork of White River. Toussaint Dubois Springs lie two miles southwest of this place. Buck Shoals silver mines lie on the banks of White River, a short distance above the town. The discovery of a trace of silver there about ten years ago caused much excitement and speculation. A new addition was then laid out to the town.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church at Haysville, was

started more than fifty years ago; its constitution was framed by Rev. John Herrmann, and adopted on October 15, 1848. From 1853 to 1882, Rev. Christian Nix served the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Adolphus Baur, who served two years, Rev. John Lautenschlager succeeding. In 1890, Rev. Henry Grabau was called, succeeded on July 6, 1893, by the present pastor, Rev. Julius J. Keerl, who had been minister of the German Lutheran Emanuel's Church near Kellerville, this county, from 1889 to 1893. The corner stone of the present church was laid December 15, 1867, and the edifice dedicated September 13, 1868. In 1894, a new constitution was adopted, the church house enlarged and its interior remodeled; a large pipe organ was dedicated December 23, 1894. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, numbers 190 voting members, has a property valued at about \$6,000, and a parochial school with an average attendance of fifty children. The present pastor, Rev. Julius J. Keerl, Ph.D., was born, 1855, in Bavaria,

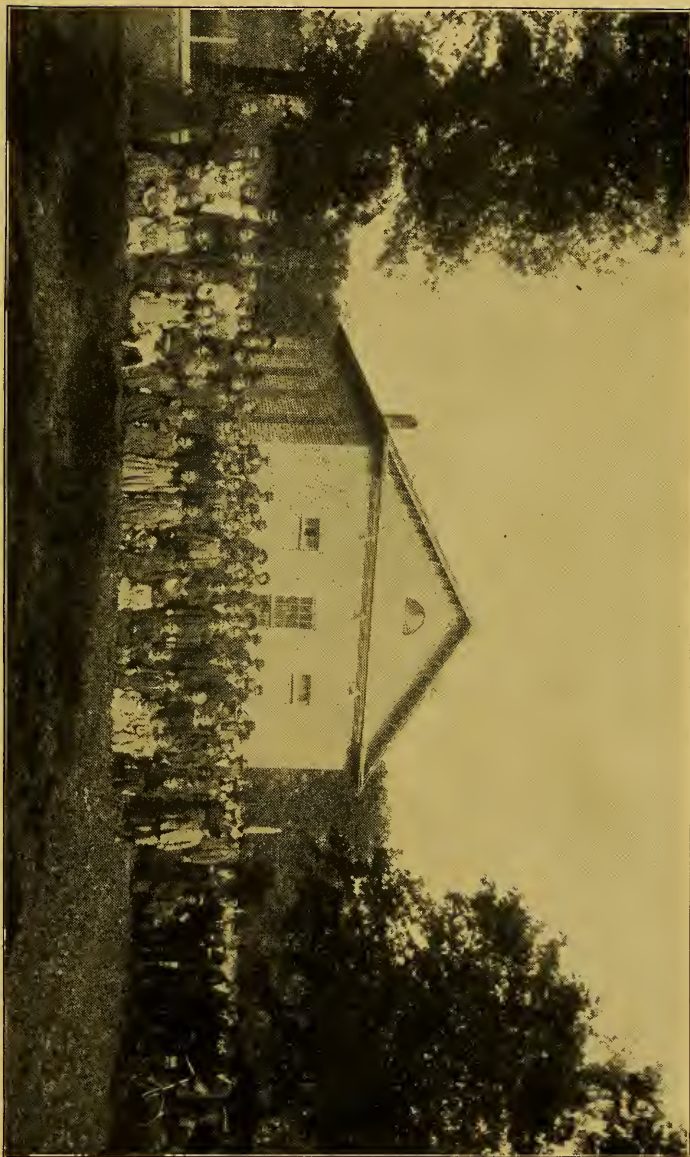


Haysville Church. Interior View.

Germany, and came to America in 1888, after having studied theology and philology at the universities of Erlangen, Tübingen, and Munich. He then taught as private instructor in Germany, and made extensive voyages in Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and for over two years was teacher in Egypt, Africa. From there he traveled through the Holy Land, Syria, and Asia Minor. After his arrival in the United States he served a German congregation in the state of New York, and came to Indiana in October, 1889.

Hillham. On November 18, 1836, George Wineinger purchased one hundred twenty acres, where Hillham now stands, of the United States. John A. Wineinger began a store there in 1850. A post office was established in 1860. The town is situated in the northeast corner of Dubois County, being but one-half mile from Martin County, and the same distance from Orange County. Hillham has not been established as a town; no survey and plat have been made. It has a church and several stores and mills.

Crystal. This is a hamlet, situated on the line of sections 21 and 28,



LEMMON'S CHURCH, BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Founded 1860, by the following trustees: Richard Harris, Hamilton McCain, John M. Lemmon, David Lemmon, Jacob Lemmon, Sr., Elijah Lemmon, Sr., and Mordica Hopkins. Dedicated by Rev. A. J. Strain, in 1860. He remained pastor of the church until his death.



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Boone Township. Erected 1893.

township 1 north, range 3 west, in Columbia township. It has a school, store, church, and post office, and from present indications is destined to grow, and remained established. The post office of Crystal was established October 9, 1889.

Portersville. On September 19, 1814, Jacob Lemmon's money paid for the land on which Portersville now stands, and he received from the government a large parchment bearing the name of James Madison, President of the United States. It called for 445 acres. A part of this land was selected for the first county seat of Dubois County (1818.) Surveyor Smith of Pike County laid out the town, but the map he made has been lost. In October, 1879, Henry Berger, county surveyor, re-surveyed, re-platted, and

re-established the corners of the town. In its early days Portersville was a properous little village, court was held there, and soldiers frequently mustered there. From the foot of one of its streets barges, flatboats, and small steamboats carried away the products of the surrounding farms.

Kellerville. Kellerville is a hamlet that lies at the southwest corner of section 26, township 1 north, range 4 west. It has no map. It is located near the



Emanuel's Lutheran Church, Kellerville, 1878.

“Governor's Trace,” and about half way between Haysville and Crystal. One mile east of the Kellerville post office stands a fine Lutheran church and parsonage. In the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, south of Kellerville stands the Emanuel Lutheran church. It was organized under Rev. C. Risch, in 1853. The present church was erected in 1863, under Rev. C. Trauth. The tower was added in 1878, under Rev. A. Sterger. The congregation consists of about two hundred communicant members. Rev. H. Heesemann is the present minister. A picture of the church is shown above.

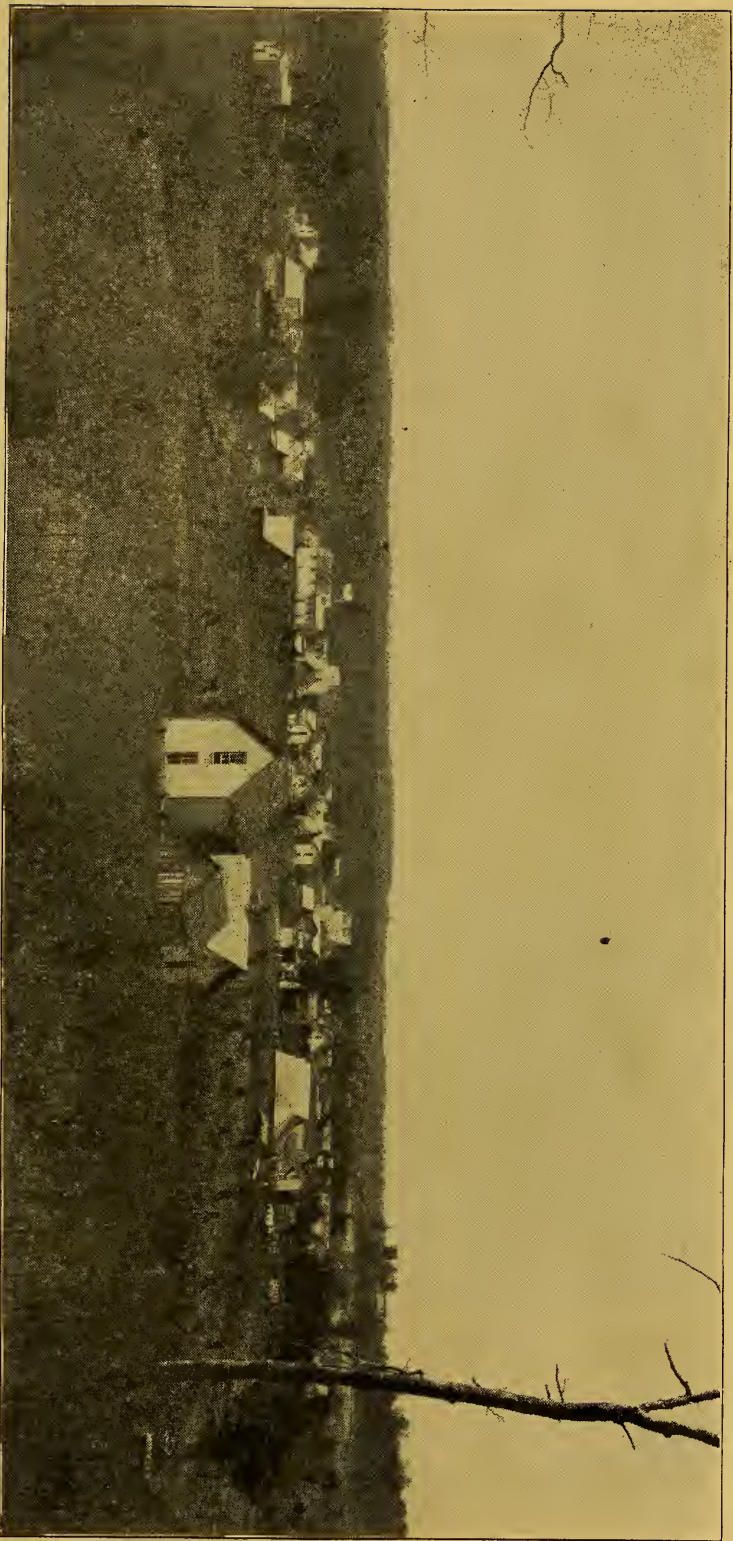
Dubois. This town is frequently called Knoxville. Its legal name and post office is Dubois. Shiloh Polson, in 1836, and his son, Robert S. Polson, in 1837, entered most of the land upon which



The Town of Dubois. Marion Township on the left; Harbison Township on the right. Hon. Frank Pinnick and Capt. J. J. Alles stand in the center of the street in the distance.

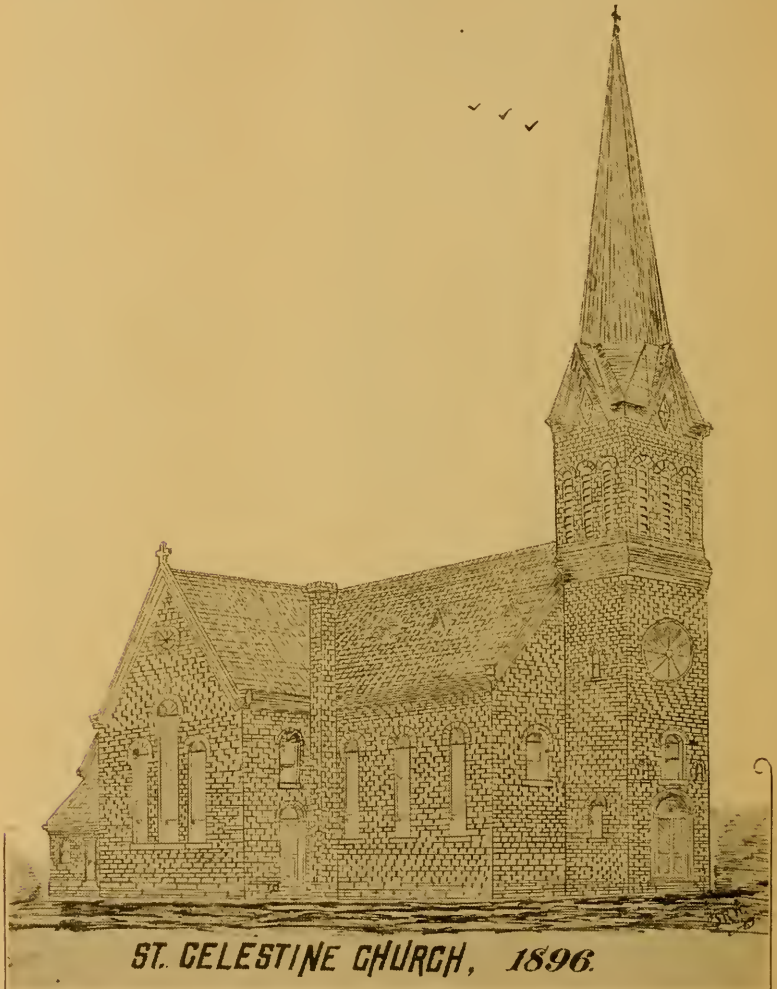


PORTERSVILLE UNION CHURCH.



Birds-eye View of Dubois, as seen from a hill northeast of town.

the town is situated. This place has been called Knoxville for many years and the name seems attached. The town lies in two townships; the line between Harbison and Marion townships is the center line of the principal street, and if the town continues to grow east it will not be long until part of it will be in Columbia township. This is one of the youngest and most prosperous towns in the county. If it secures a railroad it will be one of the most important points in the county. It is on the left hand bank of Patoka River. It has had a saw and gristmill for many years. It was surveyed



and platted as a town by George R. Wilson, county surveyor, on November 5 and 6, 1885. Dubois is a business town; has a Methodist Episcopal church, and is an educational center for the surrounding territory.

Celestine. The town of Celestine is in the southeast quarter of section 31, township 1 south, range 3 west, and it is the principal point in Hall township. Part of the land was bought of the United States, October 4, 1843, by Rev. Joseph Kunderk, its founder. He was also its only pastor from

1844 until 1853. A brick church was erected in 1864. In 1896, this was torn down and a handsome one erected, as shown in the engraving. The town was surveyed and platted by Benjamin R. Kemp, county surveyor. The plat was acknowledged by Rev. Joseph Kundeck on the 16th day of November, 1843. The town is named in honor of Rt. Rev. Celestine Rene Lawrence De La Hailandiere, second bishop of the Vincennes diocese.

Ellsworth. The little town of Ellsworth bears date of June 1, 1885, on which day it was surveyed and platted by George R. Wilson, county surveyor, at the request of James M. Ellis, who held title to the land. A post office had previously been established, and Mr. Ellis was the postmaster, and principal merchant. It is in part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 1 south, range 3 west, in Hall township. Zachariah



St. Anthony Church and Parsonage.

Nicholson bought the land of the United States on May 4, 1837, and on October 12, 1848.

St. Anthony. This town was first called St. Joseph, but its name was changed in order to secure a post office. Its plat bears date of April 10, 1860, and calls the town St. JOSEPH. The original town covers the east half southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 26, township 2 south, range 4 west. Joseph Reuber entered the land July 20, 1839. It was government land. On April 4 and 5, 1860, Benj. R. Kemp, surveyed the town. The land was donated by John Riber, and deeded to the trustees of the St. John's congregation of the Catholic Church. A Catholic congregation was established at St. Anthony in 1864. A log church and a log parsonage were built in that year. On February 25, 1868, while trees were being cut down near the church Father Meister was struck by one of them, and died in a few

hours. He was the first pastor. A handsome stone church, 50 feet by 106, has been erected, and one of the handsomest and best equipped dwellings in the county is the parsonage. A half mile west of St. Anthony is one of the largest and best brown stone quarries in the state of Indiana. It employs many men, and its out-put adorns the fronts of many of the handsomest buildings in the Mississippi valley. A spur of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad conveys the large stones to market. One stone frequently weighs all a railroad flat car can carry.

Maltersville. This is a little place laid out by Mrs. Anna Barbara Malter, December 17, 1867. It has no post office, and is little more than the crossing of two public highways.

Millersport. This point is the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 14, township 2 south, range 6 west, in Madison township. It was surveyed on February 3, 4 and 5, 1859, by Benj. R. Kemp, county surveyor. Forty acres were divided into one hundred lots and suitable streets, including a public square of one acre in the center. There is no post office and really no town. The place is used for a farm. Circumstances combined to prevent it becoming a town. Stephen McDonald Miller was the founder.

Duff. This place is situated on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, in Patoka township. Robert Small is its founder, as a town. The post office had been established for many years before town lots were sold. The town plat bears date of April 9, 1883. It has



KYANA CHURCH, 1896.

two churches. Duff is named in honor of Col. B. B. Edmonston, who when a boy was called "Col. Duff," from his military inclinations in drilling his companions as soldiers.

Kyana. This town is an out-growth of the construction of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. It was founded by the Louisville Mining & Manufacturing Company, and bears the abbreviation of its home state, and the termination of the state in which it is located. It has a new church building and a new school house. It is a good



KYANA SCHOOL.

shipping point. Its original plat bears date August 11, 1882. It was re-surveyed and the corners established in 1887, by George R. Wilson, county surveyor. Its deeds contain a clause to prevent the sale of intoxicants.

St. Marks. M. B. Cox was the founder of St. Marks. T. P. Parrent, an Air Line civil engineer, first surveyed the town in 1872, but his survey was lost, and it was re-surveyed and established by George R. Wilson, December, 1882. Great things were looked for of this town, when first laid out, but lots fell in price, and the place lay dormant until the final construction of the railroad. It has no church, no school, and no post office. St. Anthony supplies these and St. Marks in return is St. Anthony's railroad station.



CASS TOWNSHIP.

1 and 2—St. Henry Catholic Church.

4—St. Henry Graded School.

3—Castrup School House, No. 4. Erected 1896.

5—Holland Graded School.

6—Bruner School House, No. 3. Erected, 1894.

St. Henry. The plat of this town reads, "The Town of St. Henry or Henryville." The post office is St. Henry, and it is better to so call the town to distinguish it from Henryville, Clark County, Indiana. Mr. Fisher is its founder, though the main business part of the town is not on the plat of the town, which is dated September 22, 1874. A Catholic church was established at St. Henry in 1862. A stone church was built that year. The Evansville and Jasper branch of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad passes one mile and a quarter west of the town. Its station is called Ferdinand,

and Ferdinand station is Johnsburg post office. Henry Bruner lived near here. He was one of the first settlers in Cass township. He was an expert with his long rifle and hundreds of deer, bears, and other wild game fell at his shot. Mr. Bruner was one of the best known hunters that ever "drew a bead" in the early days in Dubois County.



REV. FIDELIS MAUTE.

Born in 1837, in Inneringen, Province Hohenzollern, (Sigmaringen, Prussia). He received his classical education in Hedingen, near Sigmaringen and Maria Einsiedeln. His theological studies he finished in Mainz. In 1861, he left for America. On June 21, he landed at New York, and on the 29th he arrived at St. Meinrad, Spencer County, Indiana. He made his profession at St. Meinrad, September 8, 1863, and was ordained January 2, 1864, Rt. Rev. Bishop St. Palais, of Vincennes. Since July 18, 1865, he has been pastor of St. Joseph's congregation at Jasper. By his persistent energy the present large St. Joseph's church was built at Jasper.

number of dwellings incident to such settlements. For many years the post office was known as Hickory Grove. It is known as Thales P.O. since January 19, 1895.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SOME OF THEIR DUTIES.

Clerk of the Circuit Court. — The clerk's term of office is four years. He can not serve more than eight years in any twelve. It is his duty to keep a record of the proceedings of the court, and issue all writs of the court. He issues marriage licenses and records the marriages as reported to him by the ministers and other parties empowered to solemnize marriages. He may appoint administrators, receives

Mentor. Francis M. Sanders is the founder of this town. He was a great admirer of President Garfield, and named the town in his honor. Henry Berger was the surveyor. The post office for this place is Altoga. It means "high and dry," and was so named by the late John M. Deinderfer, county auditor. Mentor is the main shipping station for Schnellville, Celestine, Ellsworth, and Dubois. The original plat of the town is dated September 29, 1881.

Hickory Grove. This is a hamlet in the extreme northeast corner of Harbison township. It has two churches, a school house, stores, and the usual



COL. B. B. EDMONSTON,

When he represented Dubois County in the State Legislature in 1867.

and records various bonds; is trustee of the county library, keeps a register of physicians, and various other work. At one time he also served as clerk of the common pleas court, and probate court.

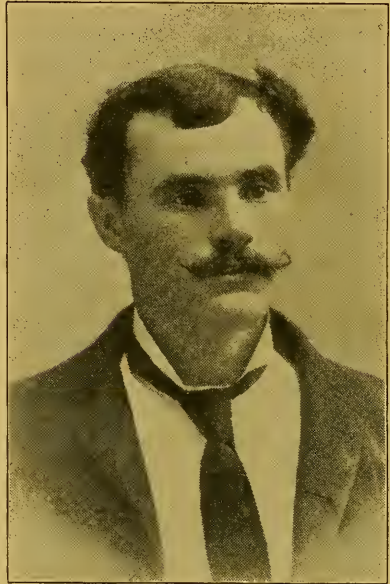
The following men served as clerks of Dubois County: 1818, Simon Morgan; 1839, B. B. Edmonston; 1860, Henry Holthaus; 1868, B. B. Edmonston; 1876, Peter J. Gosmann; 1884, Joseph I. Schuhmacher; 1886, Ignatz Eckert; 1894, Herman Eckert.

County Recorder—The county recorder is eligible but eight years out of a period of twelve. He records deeds, mortgages, indentures, articles of



HON. B. L. GREENE,

Of Jasper, Ind., born Oct. 1, 1850, died Aug. 6, 1885. Served as deputy clerk for many years; also as state representative. He was clerk-elect of Dubois County at the time of his death. He was also clerk of the town of Jasper for many years, and was the first teacher in the brick public school building in Jasper.



HERMAN ECKERT,

Clerk, 1894.

incorporation, town plats, maps, etc. He also releases mortgages and may make an abstract and take the acknowledgement of an indenture. This office and that of clerk were formerly held by the same official.

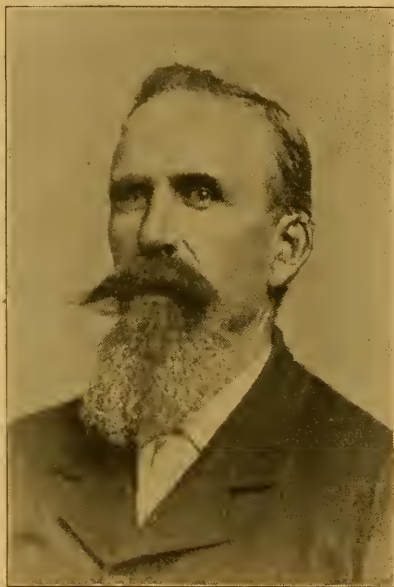
The following men served as recorders of Dubois County: 1818, Simon Morgan; 1846, B. B. Edmonston; 1852, J. B. Pfaff; 1856, Stephen Jerger; 1862, August Litschgi; 1870, Geo. J. Jutt; 1878, John G. Leming; 1882, Nenian Haskins; 1890, Brittain Leming; 1894, Theodore Stephenson, 1894, Phillip Dilly.

County Treasurer—His term is two years. He may serve four years out of a period of six years. He receives and has charge of all county funds, and pays out the same on orders issued by the county auditor. The county treasurer collects all the state, county, and township taxes, and may collect taxes for an incorporated town. Twice in each year he makes a settlement with the state treasurer and pays to him the taxes due the state from this county. The county treasurers of Dubois County have for many years been the first to make their settlements with the state.

The following men have served as treasurers of Dubois County: 1852, Dominick Erny; 1854, Edward Stephenson; 1858, B. R. Niehaus; 1860, Theodore Sonderman; 1863, Edward Stephenson; 1867, William Bretz; 1872, Edward Stephenson; 1874, James E. Spurlock; 1878, Ignatz Eckert; 1882, Wm. H. Bretz; 1886, Christ. H. Rudolph; 1890, Jacob Burger; 1894, Edward A. Bohnert.

County Surveyor—His term is two years, but he may be re-elected as often as suits the people. His duty is to make surveys, and establish lines and corners for persons owning land in the county who may call on him for that purpose. His surveys, when made for the establishment of lines and corners, are recorded by him.

The following men served as surveyors of Dubois County: 1830, Gam Garretson; 1852, Jacob Morendt; 1856, Benjamin R. Kemp; 1862, San-



GEORGE J. JUTT,

A pioneer teacher of Ferdinand. Clerk of Jasper many years, and recorder of Dubois County from 1870 to 1878.



PHILLIP DILLY,

Recorder, 1894.

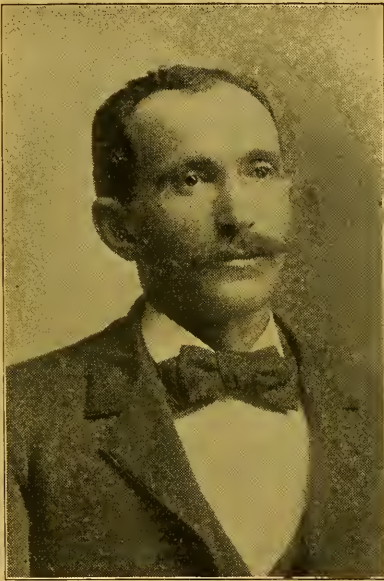
dustry Williams; 1868, Arthur Berry; 1872, Wm. R. Osborn; 1874, Wm. B. Pirtle; 1876, Francis Quante; 1878, Henry Berger; 1882, Michael Wilson; 1884, George R. Wilson; 1888, Ed Pickhardt; 1890, Henry Berger; 1894, Wm. T. Young.

County Sheriff—Term, two years. He is eligible but four years in any six. He is the executive officer of the circuit court. He has charge of the county jail, and is responsible for the safe keeping of prisoners held by him. He publishes the clerk's notices of elections, and is the peace officer of the county. He is also the executive officer of the county commissioners' court. He sells property to pay debts when ordered by the circuit court. He is furnished a residence, and a jail in which to keep prisoners.

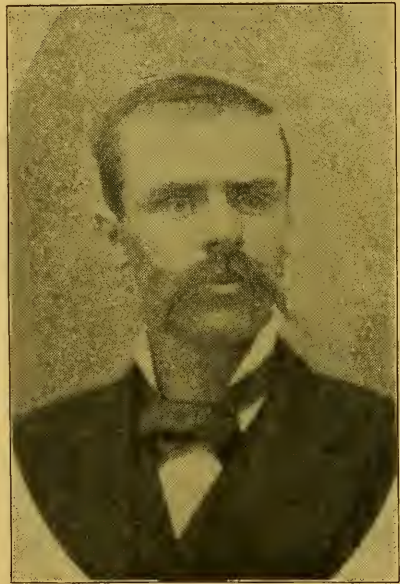
The following men served as sheriffs of Dubois County: 1818, Adam Hope; ——— Thomas Hope; ——— Joseph Clarkson; 1824, William Ed-

monston; 1828, Daniel Harris; 1832, B. B. Edmonston; 1836, John Hurst; 1837, James McDonald; 1841, Thomas Wooldridge, (killed); 1843, H. W. Baker; 1847, Robert Herr; 1849, William Mahin; 1852, John Mehringer; 1856, Jacob Harmon; 1860, John Weikel; 1864, Henry Mauntel; 1868, Tobias Herbig; 1872, John Weikel; —, B. B. L. Edmonston; 1876, George Cox; 1880, Frank Joseph; 1884, George Cox; 1886, Ferd Schneider; 1890, Albert H. Traylor; 1894, Henry Cassidy.

County Coroner—His term is two years but he may serve for many years. His duty is to hold inquests on bodies of persons supposed to have met death by violence or in any unnatural manner. He files his verdict with the county clerk and may have the supposed murderer arrested. In cases where the sheriff is interested he acts as sheriff. If the sheriff is to be arrested the county coroner serves the warrant. If the sheriff should be confined in jail, the coroner has charge of the jail and its prisoners. Many years ago the



EDWARD A. BOHNERT,
Treasurer, 1894.



WILLIAM T. YOUNG,
County Surveyor, 1894.

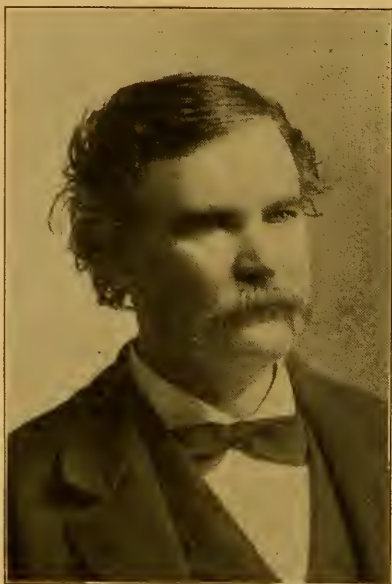
county coroner served as "fence viewer," and as the officer for the care of the poor. As fence viewer, he would pass upon the ability of a fence to keep out stock and assess the damages done by stock.

The following men have served as coroners of Dubois County: 1824, D. G. Brown; 1830, John Brittain; 1832, Elijah Kendall; 1839, Abraham Baker; 1845, Joseph Buggs; 1846, Willis Niblack; 1849, Thomas Hurst; 1851, Stephen Stephenson; 1852, Wm. H. Green, (fence viewers abolished); 1856, William Schulterman; 1860, J. W. Taylor; 1861, Charles Kraus; 1863, Harvey Nicholson; 1864, John G. Allen; 1866, Reinhart Rich; 1868, Charles Birkemeyer; 1870, George Cox; 1876, Michael Hochgesang; 1880, Anton Krilein; 1884, Moritz Fritz; —, J. C. Deinderfer; 1888, John F. Meinker; 1894, O. A. Bigham.

County Assessor—This official's term is four years. He is not eligible for re-election more than once in any term of eight years. He is super-

visor of the work of township assessors, and may list and assess any omitted property. The county assessor, auditor, and treasurer, constitute the county board of review, or equalization. The office as now known was created in 1891. Lieut. W. W. Kendall was appointed by the county commissioners to serve until the general election of 1892, at which election he was elected and served until after the November election, 1896, when he was succeeded by William H. Kuper.

County Superintendent—His term is two years, with no time limit as to re-eligibility. He has charge of the common schools of the county. He examines and licenses teachers, and may revoke a license for cause. It is his duty to visit schools and to encourage education. He holds county and township institutes. Appeals may be taken to him from the decision of a township trustee. In many cases his decision is final; in others, an appeal



HENRY CASSIDY,
Sheriff, 1894.



ALBERT H. TRAYLOR,

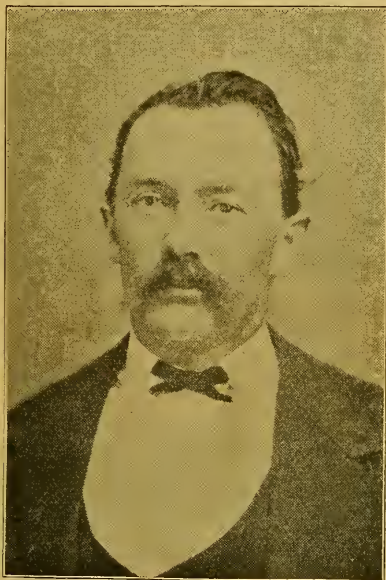
Sheriff of Dubois County, from 1890 to 1894.
Mr. Traylor was born in Boone township,
April 5, 1854.

may be taken to the state superintendent. The county superintendent is president of the county board of education, and has charge of the enumeration of the school children of the county. He is the instrument for carrying out the orders of the state board of education and of the state superintendent. He orders, receives and distributes all common school text books that are needed in his county. The pay for these books he receives from the trustees and forwards it to the book companies. He makes many reports to the state superintendent and to the chief of the bureau of statistics. County superintendents began to serve in 1873. Previous to that time many of their duties were performed by an official called the school examiner.

The following men have served as school examiners or superintendents of Dubois County: 1843, John McCausland; 1853, Rev. Joseph Kunderk, Rev. A. J. Strain and George W. Fallon; 1857, Rev. Joseph Kunderk, Rev. A. J. Strain and S. J. Kramer; 1858, Rev. A. J. Strain, Stephen Jerger and S. J. Kramer; 1859, Rev. A. J. Strain, William Hays and John

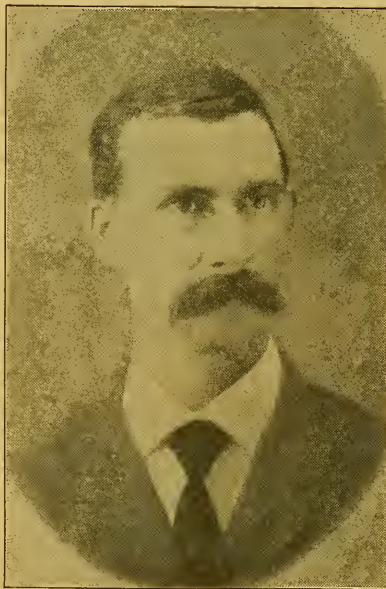
B. Beckwerment; 1860, William Hayes, J. B. Beckwerment and Henry Holthaus; 1861, Rev. A. J. Strain; 1873, E. R. Brundick. (Here the law was changed and the county superintendent took charge.) The county superintendents were as follows: 1873, E. R. Brundick; 1879, Rev. George C. Cooper; 1881, Hon. A. M. Sweeney; 1889, George R. Wilson.

County Auditor—His term is four years and he may serve eight years in any twelve. He is clerk of the commissioners' court. He makes the tax duplicates and delivers them to the county treasurer. The county auditor has charge of the school funds of the county and loans them upon lands in the county. He transfers real estate before deeds are recorded. Many reports



HENRY BERGER,

Surveyor from 1878 to 1882, and from 1890 to 1894. Born in the town of Selden, Baden, Europe, July 9, 1845. Educated at St. Meinrad. Served in Co. E., 143 Ind. Vol. Inf.



MICHAEL WILSON,

Born in Northumberland County, England, Oct. 3, 1834. The pioneer miner of Dubois County. Assisted in the geological survey of Dubois county under State Geologist Cox. County surveyor in 1882 and 1883.

are made by the county auditor to the state auditor and other state officials. This is the most responsible office in the county, and the good record Dubois County has made in not being in debt is due to the efficiency of her county auditors.

The following men have served as auditors of Dubois County: B. B. Edmonston; 1852, Dr. Samuel B. McCrillus; 1856, John Mehringer; 1863, Theodore Sonderman; 1867, Martin Friedman; 1870, August Litschgi; 1874, J. Michael Deinderfer; 1878, I. Schuhmacher; 1886, John Gramelspacher; 1894, August H. Koerner.

Secretary of the County Board of Health—The county commissioners are ex-officio the county board of health. They meet annually in December and elect a secretary, who is the executive officer of the board, and who serves for one year. The county board of health promulgates and enforces



Dr. O. A. BIGHAM,
Coroner, 1894.



LIEUT. W. W. KENDALL,
County Assessor, 1892.



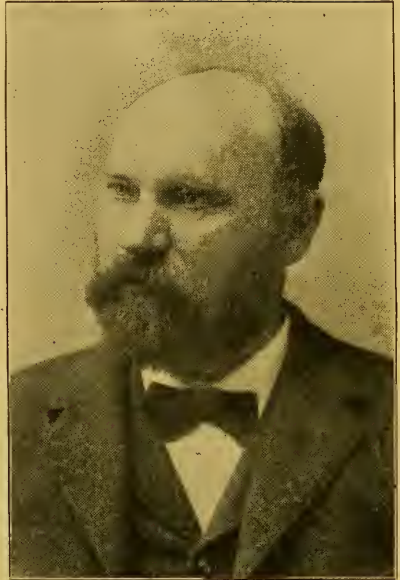
AUGUST LITSCHGI,
County Recorder from 1862 to 1870. County
Auditor from 1870 to 1874.



Dr. SAMUEL B. McCRILLUS,
County Auditor, 1852-1856.



JOHN GRAMELSPACHER,
County Auditor, from 1886 to 1894.



AUGUST H. KOERNER,
Auditor, 1894.



MARTIN FRIEDMAN,
Auditor of Dubois County, from 1867 to 1870.



J. MICHAEL DEINDERFER,
County Auditor, from 1874 to 1878.

all rules and regulations of the state board of health. All births, deaths, marriages, etc., are recorded in records kept for that purpose by the secretary. He endeavors to prevent the spreading of such contagious diseases as diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, and performs various other duties, relative to the health of the citizens of the county. The following men have served as secretaries: 1881, Dr. Toliver Wertz; 1884, Dr. H. C. Hobbs; 1886, Dr. W. H. Wells; 1887, Dr. E. J. Kempf; 1889, Dr. John P. Salb; 1891, Dr. B. B. Brannock.

Names of men who have served as *County Commissioners*: Henry Enlow, Robert Oxley, John Donnell, Abraham Corn, Lewis B. Woods, Arthur L. Blagrove, Major T. Powers, Joseph Friedman (1847), R. M. Davis, Casper John, Anson Cavender, B. R. L. Niehaus, Henry Long, A.



JOSEPH FRITZ,

Born in Dubois County, Feb. 14, 1843. Enrolled in Co. K 25th Ind. Vols. Inf., Sept. 26, 1864, and served until June 4, 1865. Mr. Fritz has served as trustee of Jackson township several terms, and is now serving his second term as county commissioner.



JOSEPH SCHROEDER,

Commissioner, 1894.

F. Kelso, Lewis Greene, Harvey Nicholson, R. L. Kearby, John B. Bickwerment, Wm. H. Greene, Robert M. Davis, Gerhard Niehaus, John Mehne, John G. Stallman, Samuel Main, Harrison Morgan (1874), John B. Gorman (1875), Joseph Shuler (1876), Henry Schnell, John L. Hoffman, Camden Cox, Wm. C. Brittain, Eli Abell, Joseph Heitz, John J. Alles, Samuel H. Dillon, August H. Koerner (1887), Joseph Fritz, (1893), Conrad Jackle (1889), Joseph Schroeder (1894).

The following *Justices of the Peace*, also served as a board of county commissioners in 1843-5: Daniel Harris, Samuel Postlethwait, Jesse Corn, Jr., John Cave, John D. Noble, John Hurst, Elijah Cox, Giles N. Lansford, Elijah Kendall, A. B. Spradley, John Combs, Joseph Schneider, and Simon B. Lewis.

The following officials, more or less county officers, served in the positions as indicated:

Associate Judges—B. B. Edmonston, Sr., Ashbury Alexander, 1824; Edward Wood, 1830; John Niblack, 1831; Daniel Harris, 1835; Henry Bradley, Willis Hays; 1837; Robert Oxley, 1841; William Cavender, 1845; Thomas Shoulders, 1845; Conrad Miller, 1850.

Probate Judges—B. B. Edmonston, Sr., 1829; Daniel Harris, 1840; Moses Kelso, 1841; A. B. Spicely, 1848.

Common Pleas Judges—L. C. DeBruler, 1853; John J. Key, 1861; Chas. H. Mason, 1862; David T. Laird, 1863; Chas. H. Mason, 1870; Milton S. Mavity, 1871. (This court was abolished in 1873.)

Circuit Judges—Jonathan Doty, 1818; Richard Daniel, 1819; James R. E. Goodlett, 1820; Samuel Hall, 1832; Charles I. Battell, 1835; Elisha Embree, 1836; James Lockhart, 1846; Alvin P. Hovey, 1853; W. E.



Dr. B. B. BRANNOCK,
Secretary County Board of Health, 1891.



CONRAD JACKLE,
County Commissioner.

Niblack, 1854; Ballard Smith, 1858; M. F. Burke, 1859; Jas. C. Denny, 1864; John Baker, 1865; N. F. Malott, 1871; O. M. Welborn, 1873; Wm. J. Zenor, 1893; E. A. Ely, 1895.

The following men have represented Dubois County in the state legislature: Richard Daniel, John Johnson, William McMahan, John Daniel, John Johnson, James Ritchie, Thomas C. Stewart, Geo. H. Proffit, Wm. M. Wright, Benjamin Edmonston, Aaron B. McCrillus, John Polson, Silas Davis, Geo. W. Lemonds, B. T. Goodman, H. W. Barker, John Abel, John S. Martin, Col. Thomas Shoulders, Dr. Matthew Kempf (1859), Benj. R. Kemp, B. B. Edmonston (1867), Leroy Cave, E. C. Stephenson, H. A. Reed, A. J. Gosman, ——— Hart, Samuel Hargrove, James E. Walker,

Morman Fisher, Bazil L. Greene, Thos. M. Clarke, E.W. Pickhardt (1889-91), James H. Willard, Eph Inman, John L. McGenty, Wm. A. Wilson (1893,) Samuel H. Stewart, A. W. Porter (1895.)

List of men who have served as *State Senators*: Isaac Montgomery, Daniel Robb, John Daniels, Daniel Grass, Daniel Edwards, Elisha Embree,

per me
For Hundek Missionarium
Lasper
Dubois County Indiana.
1838.

Fac-simile of autograph of Rev. Joseph Kundeck, School Examiner, 1833.
 (See pages 27 and 29.)

Thos. C. Stewart, John Hargrave (1838), Smith Miller, Benj. R. Edmonston (1845), Smith Miller, B. T. Goodman, William Hawthorn, John Hargrave, Col. Thos. Shoulders (1861), H. A. Reed, Wm. A. Traylor (thrice), James H. Willard, O. A. Trippett, John Sweeney, M. A. Sweeney (1895).

(THE END)

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November 5, 1896.

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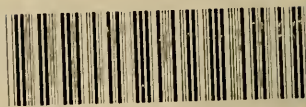
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